

the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

HERBERT SCONCE,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.
DEPY. COMM'R'S OFFICE; }
REVENUE, }
Assam, Seesager, }
The 5th September 1864.

LOT I.—About 1,000 acres in Mouzah Obhoy-
poor, bounded as follows:—

North—A line running east and west in con-
tinuation of Suffry Purbut southern boundary,
or the southern boundary of the Grant applied for
by Mr. Beckett on the 30th November 1863.

South—Ladoi Ghur or Naga boundary.

East—Naphook River.

West—Suffry River.

LOT II.—About 300 acres in Mouzah Khoree-
kotea, bounded as follows:—

North—Neelokanto Soladhora Phookun's Khat,
Karsoa Jan, and Thengal Pathar, 412 nuls or
1,768 yards.

South—Panee Norah and Khar Jongea Norah
Pathars, 324 nuls or 1,296 yards.

East—Kankhowah Pathar, 186 nuls or 744
yards.

West—Doam Jan, 192 nuls or 768 yards.

HERBERT SCONCE,
Deputy Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section I., Act XXIII. of 1863, that a portion of Lot No. 132 of Lieutenant Hodge's Map of the Soonderbuns, consisting of 413 acres, situated in Zillah 24-Per-
gunahs, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," and that the sale by auction to the highest bidder has, under the special circum-
stances of the case, been dispensed with by order of the Board of Revenue. All parties having any
claim to the said land, or having any objection to
urge against its sale are hereby called upon to
make known the same to the Commissioner in the
Soonderbuns before the expiration of three months
from the issue of this Notice; any claim or objec-
tion so preferred will be enquired into under the
provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

• BOUNDARIES.

North—By a portion of the Shoorjoobaria
Khal as shown in Mr. Deputy Collector Madge's
Survey Map, dated the 20th June 1864.

East—Partly by a small Creek and partly by a
Bund or Embankment as shown in the above Map.

South—Partly by a small Creek which forms
the west boundary of the land and partly by a
Bund represented in the above Map.

West—By part of a small Creek from the Soor-
joobaria Khal following in a zig-zag southerly
direction as represented in the above Map.

A. D. B. GOMES,
Officiating Commissioner
in the Soonderbuns.

SOONDERBUNS COMM'R'S OFFICE; }
Majipore, }
The 8th September 1864.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned
Lot of Waste Land, situated in the Hill
Tracts of Chittagong, and bounded as shown at the
foot of this Notice, having been applied for under
the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands
in the Lower Provinces of Bengal" will be put
up to sale by auction to the highest bidder
above the upset price of Rupees two and annas
eight an acre, at 11 A. M. on the 2nd day of
January 1865, at the Office of the Commissioner
of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred
such as to render it necessary to defer the sale
under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.
Any such objection should be preferred within
three months from the date of this Notice, other-
wise the Superintendent will not be bound to
take cognizance of it. The sale will be made in
the manner, and subject to the conditions, pre-
scribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provi-
sions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

GEO. MAKGILL,
Offy. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

HILL SUPDT'S OFFICE; }
Chittagong, }
The 15th September 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

About 3,000 acres, more or less, adjacent to
Thannah Satkania, Zillah Chittagong, and bound-
ed as follows:—

On the North by the Kutooa Nullah and a line
drawn from its source due east to meet the Sou-
luck Kheong.

On the West by the boundary between the Hill
Tracts and Zillah Chittagong.

On the South by the Goralla Nuddi and a line
drawn from its source due east to meet the
Souluck Kheong.

• On the East by the Souluck Kheong.

GEO. MAKGILL,
Offy. Supdt., Hill Tracts.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste
Land, estimated to consist of about (132) one hun-
dred and thirty-two acres, more or less, situated in
Desh Beltullah, Mouzah Photaseel, Zillah Kam-
roop, Assam, and bounded as shown at foot of this
Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules
for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the
Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to
sale by auction to the highest bidder above the
upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on
the 3rd January 1865, at the Office of the Deputy
Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no
objection be preferred such as to render it neces-
sary to defer the sale under the provisions of
Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made
in the manner, and subject to the conditions

prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

T. LAMB,

Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP ;
Revenue Department, }
The 14th September 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOT.

North by Samlah Tree and Low lands.
South by Mango Tree and Low lands.
East by Simal Tree and Marshy lands.
West by Village Road.

T. LAMB,

Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that four Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 1,46 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Bhelogooree, Laopanee, Oriagang, and Teleisorah, in Zillah Nowgong, in Assam, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of January 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, in Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG ;
Deputy Commr.'s Office, }
The 10th September 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

Lot I.—In Mouzah Bhelogooree, area about 247 acres.

On the North by the Dolloni Jan, and the marshes known as the Bordul and Gohain's Dul, separating it from the Southern Boundary of the Lot purchased by Bhoomsing and others on August 2nd, 1864.

On the South by a Jan and the Northern and Western Boundaries of the land already granted to the applicants under a rent-paying Pottah.

On the East by Leza Dolloni, Seelpookhoree Tank, and by a prolongation southwards of the west side of the Tank, 841 yards in length.

On the West by Gossie Jaronee Jungle for a distance of 405½ yards south of the Dolloni Jan.

Lot II.—In Mouzah Laopanee, area about 881 acres.

On the North by a line marked out by saul posts, in length 1943 yards.

On the South by the Singemaree Hills.

On the East by a line marked out by saul posts, in length 1514 yards.

On the West partly by Hoozie Than Parkut or Hill and partly by the Shambe Jooree.

Lot III.—In Mouzah Oriagang, area about 223 acres.

On the North partly by the old Rungoloo Jooree and partly by flooded Land, the boundary of which is defined by saul posts.

On the South by Grant bought by Messrs. Barry and Heriot on the 2nd September 1863.

On the East by a line about 24 yards in length marked by saul posts.

On the West by a line from the Western point of the Northern Boundary to the Western point of the Southern Boundary in length 110 yards marked by saul posts.

Lot IV.—In Mouzah Tetelisorah, area about 133 acres.

On the North by the Jullah Hoolah.

On the South by the Tetelisorah River.

On the East by the Battomaree Jan and Doramaree Beel.

On the West by the Sorobutroong Beel.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 3,700 acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnahs Ooderbund, Jelalpore, and Luckipore, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shown at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight per acre, on the 2nd day of December 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Dy. Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR ;
Deputy Commr.'s Office, }
The 2nd September 1864. }

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

Lot No. 1.

East—The Arcottipore Grant and settled lands of Meerasdars.

West—Settled lands of Meerasdars.

North—Boundary of Mouzah Doorganugger.

South—The Arcottipore Grant, about 200 acres.

Lot No. 2.

East—The Bullissur Nuddee.

West—The boundary of Jynteah.

North—As far as will complete the required area of 500 acres.

South—Application No. 241 under the Assam Rules.

Lot No. 3.

East—The Jhurie Nuddee.

West—As far as will complete the required area of 3,000 acres.

North—Applications Nos. 256, 257, and 258 under the Assam Rules.

South—Application No. 251 of the Assam Rules and application No. 29 of 1864-65 under the Local Rules.

R. STEWART,
Dy. Commissioner.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 20th September 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—Rupees 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

Rules of Business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

THE Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts, and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6 ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares, 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Corporation also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving up Securities out of safe custody, a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

The amount can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, in approved Bills of Exchange, as they may direct.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Wansey.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA; }
Calcutta,
The 20th September 1864. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Odoyto Churn Roy, of Sindranee, in the District of Nuddea, but at present of Pathoorea-ghatta, in Calcutta, formerly a Dealer of Indigo, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 20th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Downing and Mookerjee, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of John George Hughes, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter be fixed for Saturday, the 1st day of October next, and that service of Notices of the day of hearing in this matter on all the Creditors of the said Insolvent stated in his Schedule twenty-one days before the day so appointed for the hearing as aforesaid be deemed good service on all the Creditors, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edward Shearin and James Dalton, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 3rd day of September instant, by two several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to the claims of all the persons named in their Schedules as Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors for the same respectively.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Edward Shearin and James Dalton, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 3rd day of September instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in September 1864 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Hatch and Stewart, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Johan Anton Hoffmann, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 16th day of September instant, it was ordered that the order made in this matter on the 20th day of August last be set aside, and that the Creditors of the said Insolvent do, on or before the 21st day of November next, file in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court a statement of the amount of their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit, and that the Chief Clerk do form a Schedule from the claims so to be filed.

In the matter of William Harrowell, at present of Sudder Street, in Calcutta, late a Partner in the Firm of Winser and Company, who carried on business as Coach-builders, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 12th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Isser-chunder Mookerjee, lately carried on business at Monohur Doss's Chowk, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Shop-keeper, and now a Prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of October next, and that the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta do then bring up the body of the said Insolvent to be examined before the said Court.

Leslie, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Henry Emil Miller, of No. 13, Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, Licensed Leadsman in the Pilot Service, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 5th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dow and Dignam, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of William James Cockell, sometime carrying on business in co-partnership with Charles Henry West, since deceased, at Mean Meer and at Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab, under the style of Gibbon and Company, as Commission Agents, Auctioneers, and General Dealers, and afterwards lately carrying on the same business by himself under the style of Cockell and Company, at Mean Meer, in the Punjab, and now residing at No. 4, Chowinghee Road, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 12th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Robertson and Payne, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th September 1864.

In the matter of Robert Jameison, carrying on trade and business at No. 16, Strand, in Calcutta, formerly as Hide Factor, and lately as General Produce Broker, but at present residing at No. 3, Middleton Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notices, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

In the matter of Robert Jameison, carrying on trade and business at No. 16, Strand, in Calcutta, formerly as Hide Factor, and lately as General Produce Broker, but at present residing at No. 3, Middleton Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 27th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

In the matter of Robert Jameison, carrying on trade and business at No. 16, Strand, in Calcutta, formerly as Hide Factor, and lately as General Produce Broker, but at present residing at No. 3, Middleton Row, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notices, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Downing and Mookerjee, Attorneys.

In the matter of Isser-chunder Mookerjee, lately carried on business at Monohur Doss's Chowk, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Shop-keeper, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 3rd day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Leslie, Attorney.

In the matter of Johann Jamesen, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 20th day of September instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except as to the claim of Messrs. J. A. Lande and Co. and Messrs. Kohn, Speyer and Co., and that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent, so far as relates to the claim of the said Messrs. J. A. Lande and Co., do stand adjourned until the first Court day in May next, and that the

said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the hearing of this matter, so far as relates to the claim of the said Messrs. Kohn, Speyer and Co., do stand adjourned until the first Court day in February 1866, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dallas and Carruthers, Attorneys.

In the matter of Mohanund Shaw, of Haut-collah, in Calcutta, Trader, carrying on trade and business as Cloth Merchant, under the style of Ramkisto Shaw and Mohanund Shaw, and also carrying on trade and business at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, under the style of Mohanund Shaw, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 24th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Mohanund Shaw, of Haut-collah, in Calcutta, Trader, carrying on trade and business as Cloth Merchant, under the style of Ramkisto Shaw and Mohanund Shaw, and also carrying on trade and business at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, under the style of Mohanund Shaw, an Insolvent.

Notices, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 27th September 1864.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 26th September 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the seventeenth day of November next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Cassessur Chatterjee,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Cassessur Chatterjee of, in, and to all that three and half annas share of and to the Coal mine called or known by the name of Domanee Colliery with the implements, tools of the Colliery, and Stock of Coals, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation fifty biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Doonooohanee, in Pergunnah Sheergurh, in the District of Beerbboom.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

J. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 26th September 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Shamnauth Roy Chowdry,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shamnauth Roy Chowdry of, in, and to all that Talook No. 612, called Dhehee Bhudrah, in Pergunnah Boro, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs, standing in the names of Praunnauth Roy Chowdry and others, the annual Sudder Jummah or Government Revenue of which is Rupees 20,089.

2. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shamnauth Roy Chowdry of and in all that other Talook No. 8007, called Pergunnah Chowrasee, situate in 24-Pergunnahs, standing in the name of Rudropersaud Mookerjee, the annual Sudder Jummah or Government Revenue of which is Rupees 14,736-10-2.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

J. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 28th September 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Chunder Coomar Paul Chowdry,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Chunder Coomar Paul Chowdry of, in, and to all that brick-built dwelling-house and premises with land appertaining thereto, containing by estimation five biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Ranaghat, in the Zillah of Nuddea.

2. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Chunder Coomar Paul Chowdry of, in, and to all that Garden called Dosoteena with rent paying and rent-free lands, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty biggahs, more or less, with divers trees, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Ranaghat aforesaid.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

J. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

East India Tea Company "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Sixth Call of Ten Rupees per share will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on the 1st October 1864.

By Order of the Directors,

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 30th June 1864.

East India Tea Company "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 10th day of November next, at twelve o'clock, at which Meeting it is intended to propose a Special Resolution making new provisions in addition to the Regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association, the object of such new provisions being to give power to the Directors to enter into Contracts or Agreements for the sale of portions of the Company's Estates and property, subject to confirmation by the Shareholders at an Extraordinary Meeting to be called for the purpose. The proposed new provisions may be seen at the registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

R. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.
CALCUTTA, }
The 9th August 1864. }

Cachar and Assam Company "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of this Company on Friday, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of passing the Half-year's Accounts and of giving authority to the Directors to enter into negotiations for the sale of a portion of the Company's property in terms of the request made to the Directors at the last General Meeting.

W. E. JENKINS,
Managing Director and Secretary.
5, BANKSHALL STREET, }
The 19th September 1864. }

Bengal Tea Company "Limited."

THE Eighth Half-yearly Meeting will be held at the Registered Office, 14, Strand, on Thursday, the 29th September, at noon, to receive the Report and Accounts for the past Half-year and to confirm the Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of the 14th August.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.
The 15th September 1864.

Bishnauth Tea Company "Limited."

THE Second Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held on Friday, the 30th instant, at noon, to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year ending 30th June 1864, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Secretary.
1, LYONS' RANEY, }
The 15th September 1864. }

[1790]

No. 742.

The 24th September 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles only, and Countries *via* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *via* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Alphee*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 2nd October, at 6 p. m.

Postage to United Kingdom.	Weight	½ Ounce	Rs. As. P.		
			...	0	6
	„	1 „	...	0	13
	„	2 Ounces	...	1	10

No. 743.

*The 24th September 1864.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th October will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 5th October, *via* Marseilles and Southampton.*

Letters and papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 p. m. on every day prior

to the 5th, and Inland Postage to **Bombay** must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Via Southampton.			Via Marseilles.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Under $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce	...	0	4	0	0	6	8
," 1 ,"	...	0	8	0	0	13	4

No. 744.

The 24th September 1864.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Thursday, the 6th October, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee per $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

MEMORANDUM showing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of August 1864, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

The 27th September 1864.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

Government of Bengal.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1864.

RESOLUTION.

READ the undermentioned papers, *viz.* :—

Letter, No. 2085, dated 15th September 1863, from the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, submitting a draft Code of Jail Rules.

Letters Nos. 8166-68, dated 11th December last, appointing Messrs. C. P. Hobhouse, H. A. Cockerell, and T. B. Lane a Committee to Report upon the Rules submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails.

Letter, dated 21st April last, from Mr. Lane, forwarding the result of the Committee's labours.

Letter, No. 954, dated 23rd June last, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding the Report of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to consider the subject of Jails and Jail discipline throughout India, along with a set of draft Rules for Bengal drawn up by that Committee.

1. The necessity of a carefully revised codification of the Jail Rules has for some time been urged upon the notice of Government by Officers in charge of Jails in the Lower Provinces. In September 1863 Dr. Mouat, the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, at the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, submitted a draft of such Rules for the management of the Jails under his superintendence. This draft was submitted for report to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Hobhouse, Lane, and H. A. Cockerell.

2. Meanwhile Act II. (B. O.) 1864 was passed, which obviated all legal difficulties, and gave the Local Government full power to prescribe Rules for the management and control of Jails in the Lower Provinces. The Committee submitted a report and a modified set of Rules. In the former they stated on what points of principle they differed in opinion with the Inspector-General, and in the latter they re-cast that Officer's draft rules in point of form, with modifications in substance where their views were opposed to his. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Committee for their careful and valuable report.

3. Meanwhile another Committee had been appointed by the Government of India to consider the whole question of Jails and Jail discipline throughout India, and, as the Lieutenant-Governor was given to understand that this Committee would submit with their Report a set of such Rules as they considered applicable to the

Lower Provinces of Bengal, it was determined to await the result of the Committee's labours, which, His Honor had no doubt, would be communicated by the Government of India to the Local Governments.

4. Accordingly in June last the Report, together with a draft of Rules for the Jails of the Lower Provinces by way of specimen, was forwarded by the Government of India, with the instructions contained in the letter from the Home Department, No. 954, dated 23rd June last. These Rules are mainly based on Dr. Mouat's series. There are, however, some points of opposition in matters of principle, and in some chapters the Committee's Rules are more detailed and precise.

5. With the original Rules prepared by Dr. Mouat and the amended versions submitted by the two Committees, as well as the valuable Reports of those two Committees before him, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the consideration of the question, and is now pleased, under the provisions of Act II. (B. C.) 1864, to lay down the following Rules for the superintendence and management of Jails in the Lower Provinces:—

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, made in accordance with the Provisions of Act II. of 1864 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SECTION I.

The Inspector-General of Jails.

THE Inspector-General of Jails is appointed, and his duties will, from time to time, be regulated, by the Government.

2. The general control and superintendence of Jails are vested in him, and all Jail Officers are required to obey the orders issued by him in all matters relating to the internal economy, discipline, and management of Jails.

3. He shall make himself acquainted with all Acts of the Supreme and Local Legislatures relating to Jails, Jail management, and Jail discipline. He shall likewise acquaint himself with the rules, and satisfy himself that they are strictly enforced.

4. He shall exercise full and sole control over all expenditure in Jails, submitting annually to the Government a Budget of the amount of funds necessary for their maintenance in such manner and at such times as may be required.

5. All monthly and other bills for Jail expenses of every description shall be submitted to, and audited by him, with the exception of such charges for public works as are regulated by the Public Works Department.

6. He has authority to sanction any item of expenditure for which provision has been made in the Budget to an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every such item. He shall regulate the accounts of all contingent charges which may be incurred without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may, from time to time, appear to him to be necessary to impose.

7. He shall determine on any contracts which he may deem requisite. No contract shall be valid to which his sanction has not been obtained.

8. He may require any person employed in the Jail to give due security for the proper performance of his duties, in such sums, with such collateral securities, and in such form, as the Government shall direct.

9. He shall personally inspect the yards, wards, cells, and other apartments, or divisions of every Jail in his circle of superintendence at least once in every two years, and oftener if necessary. He shall inspect and countersign all journals, registers, and account and correspondence books of every department of the Jail, and shall read the minutes, remarks, and other records of the Officer in charge of the Jail, as well as the journals and records of the Medical Officer relating to occurrences since his last visit.

10. He shall personally inspect every prisoner in confinement, enquire into all complaints and applications the prisoners may have to make, and shall determine all such as relate to Jail discipline and do not require to be disposed of by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge according to law.

11. No Jailer shall be appointed or dismissed without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails. He may direct the suspension or dismissal of any Jailer or other subordinate Jail Officer for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct of any kind disqualifying him for his office.

12. He is also empowered to remove any Jailer or other subordinate Jail Officer from one Jail to another, should he deem such removal to be required.

13. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall at once report to the Inspector-General of Jails, if the forms appended to these Rules, the escape or re-apprehension of any prisoner.

14. The transfer or disposal of prisoners for purposes of health, discipline, punishment, or employment in particular offices shall be regulated by the Inspector-General of Jails with the sanction, and under the orders of the Government.

15. All conditional releases under the provisions of Rule 297, requiring confirmation by the Government, shall be submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails with his opinion thereon, and all other recommendations for the release of prisoners suffering under incurable bodily infirmities, or who are on any other ground deemed fit subjects for a mitigation of their sentences, shall, at the discretion of the Inspector-General, be submitted to Government by that Officer.

16. The Inspector-General of Jails shall regulate the transportation of prisoners sentenced to transportation, submitting a quarterly return of his proceedings.

17. The Inspector-General of Jails shall require from every Officer in charge of a Jail a monthly return in prescribed form showing the number of persons detained in the Jail ; their disposal ; the number admitted, discharged by expiry of sentence or otherwise, transferred, escaped, or dead ; their distribution in wards and hospital ; their classification, with particulars regarding all new admissions ; their crimes, sentences, previous convictions, age, sex, place of birth, religion or caste, occupation prior to imprisonment, and state of education ; their state of health on admission ; the dietary ; the sanitary condition of the Jail generally ; the sickness and mortality in the Jail during the month ; the amount and value of work performed by the prisoners ; the means used for their reformation ; the number of Jail offences, and how punished ; the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures ; and the number released previous to expiry of sentence, with mention of the crimes they have committed, and the amount of punishment they have undergone.

18. He shall submit to the Government annually, as soon after the 30th April as possible, a detailed report of the year in regard to the admission and disposal of prisoners ; the system, discipline, and accommodation of each Jail ; the number of prisoners admitted and disposed of according to their age, sex, place of birth, trade or occupation, crime and punishment ; the numbers of re-committals in the respective Jails ; the dietary and state of health, with the sickness and mortality ; the number of cases of suicide and insanity ; the amount and value of work performed by prisoners, and the means used for their reformation by instruction, teaching of trades, and other industrial occupations, and the results of such measures ; the cost of the Jails ; the number of Jail offences, and how punished ; the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures ; the number of prisoners released prior to expiry of sentence, in relation to the crimes they have committed, and the punishment they have undergone, together with a general review of the working of the department during the year.

19. To this report he shall append a brief record of each Jail separately, detailing the results of his inspections, the conduct of the Jail subordinates, guards, and prisoners, the disposal of the prisoners confined during the year, their cost, classification, solitary confinement, education, labour, and its results, and the state of the Jail garden ; and a sanitary record including all particulars of sickness and mortality. The detailed tabular statements from which the above-mentioned particulars are obtained shall also be appended.

20. All particulars connected with Jail discipline, vital and criminal statistics, inspections, and such like matters shall be for the calendar year. All financial statements shall be for the official year ending on the 30th of April.

21. The Inspector-General of Jails shall submit to the Government visitation reports of such of the Jails as are not in a creditable state, with the explanation of the Officer in charge. When the Jail is in good order no separate report need be submitted, but a brief record of all inspections shall be contained in the annual report of each Jail.

22. The Inspector-General of Jails shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of every Prison in his jurisdiction.

23. The Inspector-General of Jails is ex-officio Visitor of all Lunatic Asylums in his circle of superintendence.

SECTION II.

Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces

24. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail for the time being shall be ex-officio Deputy Inspector-General of Jails.

25. In the absence of the Inspector-General of Jails from Calcutta, the Deputy Inspector-General shall take charge of, and conduct the current duties of the Inspector-General's office, and shall in all emergent cases requiring immediate action exercise all or any of the powers of the Inspector-General of Jails.

SECTION III.

Official Visitors of Jails.

26. Commissioners of Divisions, Sessions Judges, and the Judicial Commissioners in Non-Regulation Districts are ex-officio Visitors of the Jails in their several jurisdictions.

27. The ex-officio Visitors and such other Visitors as the Government may appoint shall, when present, visit the Jails at least once in every month, and oftener if necessary. Ex-officio Visitors when on circuit shall visit the other Jails in their respective jurisdictions.

28. The Visitors shall call for all books, papers, and records of every department of the Jail; shall visit every ward, yard, and cell; shall see every prisoner in confinement at the time; and shall carefully ascertain that all orders issued for the instruction and guidance of the Officer in charge of the Jail have been carried into effect.

29. They shall enter in the Official Visitors' Book a record of every such visit, and a copy of this record shall be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails for the issue of such orders as that Officer may deem necessary.

SECTION IV.

The Officer in charge of the Jail.

30. In the Central Jails shall be confined all prisoners in their respective Circles sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding twelve months. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding six months may also be confined in such Jails; but no Central Jail shall contain more than one thousand criminals.

31. The charge of Central Jails shall be assigned to Officers specially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled Superintendents. The Superintendent of every Central Jail has the powers of a Magistrate.

32. In the District Jails shall be confined all prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for not more than six months, and all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for not more than twelve months who are not confined in Central Jails, all civil prisoners, and all persons committed to custody pending trial. First class District Jails are for the confinement of from 300 to 500 prisoners, and second class District Jails for the confinement of not more than 300 prisoners.

33. The charge of District Jails is assigned to the Magistrates of Districts or to Officers specially selected and appointed by the Government, who shall be styled Superintendents.

34. In Lock-ups shall be confined all persons committed to custody pending trial or preliminary investigation before the Magistrate in charge of the Division of the District, and all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than fourteen days imprisonment. All other prisoners shall be transferred to the District Jails. The charge of Lock-ups

shall be assigned to the Magistrate in charge of the Division, in immediate subordination to the Magistrate of the District.

35. All these Officers shall be under the control and authority of the Inspector-General of Jails.

36. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall appoint persons to all subordinate offices of the criminal or civil Jail, and may remove such persons for misconduct, incapacity or other sufficient cause, subject, in the case of the Jailor, to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails.

37. An appeal from an order of dismissal passed by the Officer in charge of a Jail shall lie to the Inspector-General of Jails.

38. Security shall be taken from every Jailor according to the amount or value of the property entrusted to him, and he shall be required to execute a security and penalty bond according to the forms appended.

39. The executive management of the Jail in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment, and control generally is vested in the Officer in charge of the Jail subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector-General of Jails and in accordance with these rules.

40. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to keep a record of all cases of punishments inflicted by him in conformity with the provisions of Section 18, Act II., (B. C.) 1864.

41. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall correspond on all matters connected with his Jail not of a strictly judicial character, with and through the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom he shall submit monthly a return of all departments of the Jail under his charge in the forms appended to these rules, and bills of all expenditure, with proper vouchers, for audit. He shall report, from time to time as they occur, all escapes and re-captures, and all outbreaks of epidemic disease, with the measures taken to arrest their progress. He shall submit, in the form required, returns of all prisoners sentenced to transportation, and of all prisoners whose sentences require their transfer to Central Jails. He shall, once in every quarter, inspect all stock and other property of the Government in his charge, and submit a report of the same to the Inspector-General of Jails.

42. He shall have power, in the manner hereinafter provided in Rule 297, conditionally to release on account of grievous bodily infirmity prisoners the unexpired portion of whose sentence does not exceed six months. A special report of every such release shall be promptly communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails for incorporation in his quarterly statement, and for submission to the Government for confirmation.

43. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to remove prisoners on the occurrence of epidemics or contagious diseases, duly certified by the Medical Officer to be of a nature requiring such removal, into tents, huts, or other buildings in the most healthy spot available within a reasonable distance from the Jail.

44. All recommendations for the release of prisoners before expiry of sentence for signal acts of good conduct, or for any other cause not specified in Rules 42 and 297, shall be submitted, through the Inspector-General of Jails, for the orders of the Government.

45. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall, as far as possible, transact all business connected with the Jail under his charge within the Jail precincts. He shall not, except in cases of necessity, require the attendance of the Jailor beyond the Jail limits.

46. No stranger shall be permitted to visit a Jail for any purpose whatever without a written order signed by the Officer in charge, or unless accompanied by an Official Visitor or the Officer in charge of the Jail.

SECTION V.

The Medical Officer.

47. The duty of the Medical Officer of a Jail embraces the consideration of every matter connected with the health of the prisoners, their treatment in hospital when sick, the regulation of their diet, clothing, work, and punishments so far as they are concerned in the maintenance of their health; and, in general, every thing connected with the hygiene of the Jail and its inmates. The Medical

Officer shall, except as regards the medical treatment of the sick in Jail, act in immediate subordination to the Officer in charge of the Jail, and subject to the general control of the Inspector-General of Jails.

48. The Medical Officer is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the Jail to which he is attached and its various details.

49. He is to visit every part of the Jail once at least in every week, and daily in times of great sickness, or when epidemic disease exists in the district or station, and shall enter in his journal the results of such inspection, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. He is to ascertain that the water is pure and wholesome, and that there is an abundant supply for drinking, cooking, and washing. He is especially to note all defects of drains, privies, and the conservancy arrangements generally of the Jail. Twice at least in each week he is to see every prisoner—whether criminal, civil, or awaiting trial. In case of epidemic visitations, and during sickly seasons, the daily inspection of all the prisoners by the Medical Officer is obligatory. The result of all his examinations is always to be recorded in an easy form for reference and inspection.

50. He is to keep a journal, in which he shall enter the date of every visit, with any observations which he may deem it necessary to record in connexion with the performance of his duty. This journal is to be kept in the Jail for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors, and the Inspector-General of Jails. After each visit of the Medical Officer his journal shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Jail for the immediate issue of such orders as that Officer may find it necessary to pass.

51. The Medical Officer is personally to examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival at the Jail, or, at latest, on the following morning. He is to record, in the "Register of Admissions," the age, state of health on admission, and weight of each prisoner, and any disease of importance to which such prisoner may have been subject. He is likewise to indicate his opinion as to the class of labour on which the prisoner may, with special reference to his state of health on admission, be employed. He is also to record in the "Register of Discharge" the prisoner's state of health and his weight on discharge. The number of every prisoner in these and all other Registers and records whatsoever is to correspond with his Jail "register number," so as, in all fatal cases, to render it easy to trace the history, crime, and all particulars connected with the deceased which it may become necessary to know, or refer to, for statistical or other purposes.

52. In the event of a prisoner's death, the Medical Officer is to record in appropriate columns in the "Register of Deaths" the disease, with a brief abstract of its leading characteristics; a brief abstract of the treatment; the appearances observed at the *post-mortem* examination, which, when practicable, must be made in every case; and any remarks which he may deem it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular case or class of cases, if the death be due to endemic or epidemic causes. When severe epidemics prevail, and the fatal cases are so numerous as to render it impracticable to keep detailed records, a few well-marked cases should be selected for record and *post-mortem* examination, in order that the general and specific characters of the visitation may be known and recorded. A copy of the "Register of Deaths" will be prepared in the Jail office and transmitted monthly by the Officer in charge of the Jail, along with the other monthly returns, to the Inspector-General of Jails. So much of the copy as was originally recorded by the Medical Officer is to be compared and signed by him. The copy of the "Register of Deaths" should be accompanied by a Memorandum by the Medical Officer containing any remarks he may wish to offer.

53. The Medical Officer is to keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether sporadic or epidemic, according to the form of register supplied. A copy of this also is, at the end of every month, to be transmitted to the Inspector-General of Jails.

54. The Medical Officer is, at all seasons of the year, as soon after sunrise as possible, to see all the prisoners who are sick or in hospital. The treatment of the sick in Jail hospitals is the personal duty of the Medical Officer, not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a Native subordinate. He is also to examine all prisoners who complain of illness, and admit those who require it into hospital.

In the cases of those prisoners who merely need the application of simple dressings, as in abrasions from fetters, or other external treatment, such as does not render it necessary to send them to hospital, they may be placed by the Medical Officer in the 'convalescent gang,' therein to have such variation of diet or work as he may consider it necessary to recommend. These recommendations are to be carried into immediate effect by the Jailor, the Medical Officer's journal being daily submitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail for his information and orders. When great sickness prevails, or the severity of cases actually under treatment requires it, the Medical Officer is to visit the Jail as many times daily as may be necessary for the due and efficient performance of his duties.

55. He is daily to visit all prisoners in separate or solitary confinement.

56. He is to keep a regular hospital Case-Book, in which are to be entered, day by day, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, and details of the treatment prescribed and diet ordered for such prisoner. It is not necessary to keep detailed records of trifling cases, but the leading particulars connected with all severe and fatal cases should be invariably recorded.

57. The attention of the Medical Officer is to be directed to the scale of diet on which each prisoner is placed, and he has a discretionary power to recommend the increase, diminution, or change of food required by the constitution, and the state of health of any particular prisoner who may have been placed in the 'convalescent gang,' in which shall be included *convalescents*, the *infirm*, the *aged*, and the *very young*. The Medical Officer is daily to examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality and properly cooked.

58. The Medical Officer should frequently satisfy himself that adequate arrangements are made, in due season, for the plentiful supply throughout the year of fresh vegetables, condiments, and anti-scorbutic fruits from the Jail garden.

59. He is to give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding. He is to examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and to report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disease, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

60. No prisoner is to be discharged from Jail on the expiry of his sentence if labouring under any acute or dangerous disease, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge be safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be so discharged.

61. No prisoner is to undergo corporal punishment, except in cases of great emergency, until he is examined by the Medical Officer, and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment.

62. Within one week after the termination of each month the Medical Officer is to submit to the Officer in charge of the Jail for his counter-signature and remarks, and immediate transmission to the Inspector-General of Jails, a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the Jail under his charge. Officers in charge of Jails are required to report every instance in which this rule is not strictly complied with. These returns are to be drawn up in the form contained in the appendix, and are to embrace every circumstance of interest or importance connected with the health of the prisoners during the month.

63. The annual returns of sickness and mortality in Jails will be prepared from the monthly returns by the Inspector-General of Jails and will be appended to his general report.

64. The Medical Officer shall place on record in his journal every recommendation made by him in connection with the Jail, each entry being serially numbered to facilitate reference.

65. The Medical Officer is required to produce and submit to the Inspector-General of Jails every record and register connected with the departments under his special charge when that Officer visits the Jail.

66. The records to be kept by the Medical Officer are the following :—

1. Medical Officer's Journal.

2. Case-Book.

3. Special Register of cholera cases.

4. The monthly Returns of sickness and mortality.

The Inspecting Medical Officers, in their visits, will see that these rules are strictly observed, and that the returns required are regularly furnished, and will

enter in the Inspection Register of the Jail a record of each visit, with its results. A copy of this record shall immediately be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary in all matters not relating immediately to the professional treatment of the sick.

SECTION VI.

The Jailer.

68. The Jailer shall be appointed by the Officer in charge of the Jail and shall be suspended or removed by the same Officer for misconduct, inefficiency, or on any other sufficient ground, subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom all such appointments, suspensions, and removals shall be immediately reported for final orders.

69. The Jailer is under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, all orders emanating from whom he is required to obey, and to whom he is to submit a daily report of every department of the Jail under his charge.

70. The Jailer shall enter in his Order-Book all recommendations of the Medical Officer and submit them for the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, but all the emergent written recommendations of the Medical Officer are to be carried out forthwith by the Jailer.

71. The Jailer shall reside at the Jail in the quarters provided for him, or in any convenient place immediately adjoining it. He shall never quit his post without the leave of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall on no account be absent from his quarters at night.

72. He shall not be concerned or engaged in any other occupation whatever, whether gainful or honorary; he shall not sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any articles to any prisoner, nor shall he, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail.

73. His emoluments shall be strictly confined to his salary, and to the percentage on the net profits on Jail manufactures allowed by the Government. Where percentage is allowed, two-thirds thereof calculated on the average of the three preceding years may be drawn monthly in advance.

74. He shall, as far as may be practicable, visit every ward and yard, and see every prisoner and inspect every cell once at least in every twenty-four hours.

75. He shall keep an "Order-Book," in which he shall record all punishments inflicted by the Officer in charge of the Jail, or by any other competent authority, the nature and time of such punishments, all recommendations made by the Medical Officer, and all other occurrences of importance within the Jail in such manner as may be directed. This Order-Book shall be laid daily before the Officer in charge of the Jail for his signature, and for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary.

76. The Jailer shall carry into effect all orders regarding the labour of the prisoners, shall regulate the task and other work of the Jail, and shall record the result of each day's work in his Order-Book. He shall see that every labouring prisoner performs his allotted task, and that he is employed as many hours daily, not exceeding ten, as may be directed by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

77. He shall also see that every prisoner has his fair share of work in the open air to counteract the scrofulous tendency of sedentary employment.

78. He shall also see that the regulations for the instruction of prisoners are strictly observed.

79. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the Jailer, except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity. The particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the Jailer's Order-Book and immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The further continuance of the prisoner in irons shall be regulated by the written order of the Officer above-mentioned.

80. The Jailer shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks, after they have been examined and passed by the Medical Officer. He shall likewise take care that the food is properly cooked, served at the proper hour to the several messes, which shall be regulated by him subject to the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. ~~He shall also see that the scales and weights are correct and in good order,~~

and that the proper quantity of food, as laid down in the regulations on the subject, is issued.

81. The Jailer shall have charge of the Jail garden, and be responsible for timely measures being taken to insure a regular and plentiful supply of good fresh vegetables throughout the year, and for the cultivation of a sufficiency of lime and citron trees to meet the requirements of the Medical Officer for anti-scorbutic fruits.

82. He shall be responsible for the strict observance of the regulations regarding the admission of friends and the correspondence of the prisoners, and shall be careful that no forbidden indulgences find admission into the Jail, and that no unauthorized correspondence is taken in or out.

83. He shall see that the prisoners are cleanly in their persons and clothes; that they have the regulated amount of clothing and no more; that their clothing and bedding are properly aired every morning, and folded and arranged in the place assigned to each prisoner.

84. He shall at once remove all tobacco, opium, gunjah, chillums, and other forbidden articles found in the possession of prisoners, and shall report those in whose possession they are found to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for punishment.

85. He shall occasionally, at uncertain times, but at least once in each week, thoroughly examine every prisoner, all clothing and bedding, and every part of the Jail to prevent the concealment of forbidden articles.

86. The Jailer shall personally superintend the admission of every prisoner; shall see that the proper warrants or other documents necessary for his detention are with him; shall take from him all money, weapons, opium, tobacco, gunjah or other forbidden articles found in his possession, as well as all clothing, lotahs, or other necessaries not required for his immediate use.

87. All money, clothing, brass vessels, and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a special register that shall be provided for the purpose. They shall be carefully kept for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of, under the regulations on the subject, as may be directed in writing by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

88. The Jailer shall not himself smoke, nor permit any other subordinate Officer of the Jail to smoke in any part of the Jail, at any time, whether on duty or otherwise, except in the quarters or private residences of the subordinate Officers when off duty. This rule applies also to all guards, whether on duty or otherwise.

89. The Jailer shall accompany all Inspecting Officers and Official Visitors in their visits; and shall also be in attendance on all Officers of Police above and including the rank of Assistant District Superintendent in their official rounds.

90. He shall be present at the opening of the wards and mustering of the prisoners in the morning of each day, and shall likewise be present at the locking up at night; shall see that every prisoner is present, and after locking up shall hand over the keys to the Officer of the guard on duty for the night.

91. The wards shall be opened at day-break and closed at sunset throughout the year. They shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified the moment the prisoners turn out in the morning, at which time also the latrines, urinals, yards, cells, and all other parts of the Jail shall be swept and cleansed.

92. The Jailer shall see that none of the drains are used for purposes of sewage, or for any other purpose than the carrying off of surface drainage. Any prisoner, guard, or other person found polluting the drains shall at once be reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail for such punishment as he may deem necessary.

93. The Jailer shall also cause all accumulation of refuse matters, stagnant water, collections of rubbish, or other sources of impurity to be at once removed.

94. He shall accompany the Medical Officer in his inspection of the Jail and shall carry out at once any written emergent recommendation he may receive from that Officer regarding sanitary arrangements, entering all such orders in his Order-Book for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

95. The Jailer must perform his duties with firmness, temper, humanity, and strict impartiality, abstain from all irritating language, and never strike or lay hands on a prisoner, except in self-defence.

96. He must impress upon his subordinates the necessity of maintaining a calm demeanour with the prisoners, and of carefully guarding against irritability, whatever provocation they may receive. He must see that they never argue with prisoners, nor threaten them with punishment, nor strike them, except in self-defence; that they never address violent or unbecoming language to them; that they never call them improper names, nor taunt them by any allusion to their situation, or previous character; and that they indulge in no terms of abuse of any description.

97. He must impress upon his subordinates that they must avoid all wrangling or altercation with each other, and must cordially co-operate in support of the general discipline and good order of the Jail. In all cases of dispute between subordinate Officers, as to any matter connected with their duties, appeal must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail.

98. In the event of any riot, violent attempt to break Jail, or assault of the prisoners, or any of them, upon the Jail Officers, the Jailer and his subordinates shall be strictly guided by the special rules on the subject.

99. All other subordinate Officers of the Jail are under the immediate personal control of the Jailer, whose orders they shall obey implicitly. The Native Doctors and hospital attendants are equally subject to his orders, and to those of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in all matters not immediately and directly connected with the medical treatment of the sick.

100. Every Jailer shall afford security to the amount of the value of the money and public property that may be in his charge, and shall execute a surety and penalty bond in the forms appended to these rules, and shall be strictly bound by the conditions and penalties therein contained.

101. The forms of bonds appended to these rules shall alone be used in connexion with the security to be afforded by Jailors on appointment.

102. If any alteration of the form of the bonds seems to the Officer in charge of the Jail to be indispensably necessary, it is his duty to consult the Inspector-General of Jails and not to alter the standard forms without his consent.

103. Security is to be taken from every Jailer, whether permanently or temporarily appointed.

104. Every Jailer shall execute the bonds himself if he has property or money to pledge; but should he not have money or property of his own, he shall obtain a surety or sureties for himself, who shall execute the security bond, the penalty bond being entered into by the Jailer himself.

105. The value of the security pledged shall be fixed by the Officer in charge of the Jail at his discretion, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Jails.

106. As a rule, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall be held responsible for all money, property, or stores which he permits to remain in the hands of the Jailer above the value of the securities taken from him, and irrespective of the result of any action which may be brought against the Jailer for loss.

107. When securities are pledged, whether in money, in land, or in any other property, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that there is no lien on such securities, and that they are really of the value assigned to them.

108. On the appointment of a Jailer, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall, in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe to the said Jailer the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended by, and all stock in the custody of, the aforesaid Jailer. These books shall be inspected weekly and signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailer shall not expend any money belonging to the Government, or use any of the stores in his charge, for other than strictly public purposes connected with the Jail.

109. For every outlay above Rupees 10 the Jailer shall obtain the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Jail in writing under the signature of that Officer.

110. On every occasion on which a Jailer shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application an account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that this account is correct before he gives the order for a further advance, countersigning the account as evidence of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the Jail.

111. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall make a monthly examination of the Jail accounts. In this examination it shall be ascertained that the accounts have been correctly kept and are written up to date; that the monies entrusted to the Jailer during the month for disbursements on account of the contingencies, manufactures, and other purposes connected with the Jail, have been duly accounted for, and that all sums realized from the proceeds of the sale of Jail manufactures have been paid into the local treasury. It shall likewise be ascertained that the manufactured articles, raw materials, and food purchased and disposed of during the month, are correctly accounted for, both in the credit and debit sides of the books, and that the cash and stock accounts are correct in every particular. A Balance Sheet shall be prepared, exhibiting in abstract the value of the manufactures, raw materials, and stores, together with the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances

in hand at the end of each month. This shall be filed in the records of the Jail, and a copy of it be furnished to the Inspector-General of Jails at the end of each month, accompanied by a certificate to the following effect:—

“ I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the Jail for the month ending on the of as well as the stock in hand of raw materials, manufactured articles, &c., and that I have found them to be correct in every particular, as contained in the accompanying Balance Sheet.”

(Signed)

Officer in charge of Jail.

[Name of Jail and date.]

112. When a Jailer obtains leave of absence, it shall be notified to the Inspector-General of Jails. The person appointed to act for him shall deposit security and execute the bonds immediately on his taking over charge in the manner above prescribed, except when the Jailer obtains leave for a short period. In the latter case, before leaving, the Jailer and his sureties shall certify in writing under seal that they consent that their responsibility in all matters shall remain intact according to the terms of their bonds.

113. When a Jailer resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required, in making over charge to his successor, to give a detailed account of all property, stores, &c., in his hands, and to furnish a Balance Sheet in the manner above prescribed, which shall be kept in the Jail records, a copy being furnished to his (the Jailer's) successor,—the Officer in charge of the Jail satisfying himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect,—it being incumbent on the above-mentioned Officer to give a no-demand certificate to every Jailer on quitting his appointment, subject to the above conditions.

114. When a change of Officers in charge of the Jail takes place, the relieved Officer, before he quits his station, in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the Officer who relieves him of the correctness of the Jail accounts in all particulars as above set forth. Should he be unable to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease until the accounts, &c. have been examined and found to be correct.

115. Every bond shall be in duplicate, and on paper of the proper stamp ; it shall be duly witnessed, sealed, and executed in the presence and under the attestation of a Registrar of Deeds, or where there is not such an Officer, in the presence of a Magistrate, other than the Officer who is a party on behalf of Government to the Deed.

116. A copy of every bond taken shall be furnished to the Inspector-General of Jails with a covering letter from the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating that he is satisfied that the security furnished is sufficient to cover all risks.

SECTION VII.

Warders.

117. The Warders or Khillaburdars are to have charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and the chief care and superintendence of the prisoners when in the wards and cooking houses.

118. They are to report daily to the Jailer, at his morning visit, the condition of their respective wards or yards, and to bring to his notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge. They must prevent any disorderly conduct in the wards or yards.

119. They must maintain a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards ; keep the cells, passages, and wards properly aired ; see that the bedding and clothing are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

120. They must pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners ; see that they bathe as often and at such hours as may be ordered ; and ascertain that the heads of the prisoners are clean and free from vermin.

121. They must have the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailer ; must report to that Officer at once any prisoner who may be absent ; must daily examine the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing, directly the prisoners have turned out. Should they discover any improper article therein, they must at once take it to the Jailer and report the prisoner in whose cell, clothing, or bedding it was found.

122. They must at once bring to notice any signs of sickness among the prisoners, and make over any prisoner who complains of illness to the Jailer for transfer to the hospital.

123. They must trim the lights in their respective wards, and take care that they are not removed or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the ward.

124. Whenever necessary and practicable, female turnkeys and attendants shall be provided for the female wards, and these, in every Central Jail, shall be under an English or Eurasian Matron.

SECTION VIII.

Work-Overseers.

125. The Work-Overseers are to superintend the labour of the prisoners in the work-shops ; to see that each convict performs his appointed task carefully ; that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, or spoil the work entrusted to him ; and that silence, order, and regularity are observed in the work-shops.

126. They are to be held responsible for the safe custody of the various implements for work entrusted to their care, and for their being kept in proper order ; and are to make over to the Jailer all work completed during each day in their respective work-shops.

127. They are to maintain the highest possible degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness in the work-shops, sheds, and all other places under their charge.

128. They must on no account quit the superintendence of the prisoners under their charge without being properly relieved, and are to assist in such duties connected with the mustering and locking up of the prisoners as may be required of them.

129. They are to bring all breaches of discipline, short work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners under their charge to the notice of the Jailer.

SECTION IX.

Subordinate Medical Staff and Hospital Attendants.

130. In every Civil Station in which there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon he shall be available for the performance of such duties in the Jail and Jail hospital as the Medical Officer may entrust to him, provided such duties do not interfere with his proper functions at the local dispensary or charity hospital.

131. The duty of the Native Doctor is to attend to all orders of the Medical Officer of the Jail ; to prepare, or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence, all medicines ordered ; to see that these medicines are given in the doses, and at the times directed ; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer at his visits ; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital ; to prepare daily a diet-roll of the sick in hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied ; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the hospital.

132. When there are two Native Doctors, one shall be on duty every night in the hospital, and when there is only one Native Doctor, he shall take that duty alternately with the compounder.

133. The purchase of bazar-medicines shall be entrusted to the Native Doctor, on the responsibility of the Medical Officer ; but the Native Doctor shall in no case be entrusted with the dieting of the sick, whose food shall be supplied by the same authority as that of all other prisoners.

134. Native Doctors shall reside in such proximity to the Jail as to be available for duty at all times without delay.

135. In all matters connected with the professional care of the sick, they shall be under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer. In all other matters connected with discipline, and the maintenance of order generally, they shall be subject to the authority of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall obey all orders issued by that Officer through the Jailor.

136. Compounders and Dressers shall perform such duties in connection with the sick as the Medical Officer may entrust to them. When qualified to have charge of the sick, they shall take the night-duty of the hospital alternately with the Native Doctor, and shall at all times reside in the immediate vicinity of the Jail.

137. The hospital attendants shall be under the immediate order of the Medical Officer, and shall be present at such times, and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

138. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall place at the disposal of the Medical Officer well-conducted prisoners who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick.

139. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to every ten patients. When more are needed, a special application must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

140. In no case must any prisoner be permitted to be told off for hospital duty that he may thereby escape other labour in the Jail.

141. Any Native Doctor, or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall be convicted of taking a bribe from a prisoner, or of conniving at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the Jail or hospital, shall be liable to removal from the Jail establishment by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

SECTION X.

Subordinate Officers generally

142. The appointment of all subordinate Officers and Servants shall be on probation for the first six months, during which period they shall be liable to be discharged on receiving a fortnight's notice or pay, should they be found in any respect unsuited for the due and satisfactory performance of the duties required of them. The appointment of a subordinate Officer or Servant shall not be confirmed on the expiration of his probation, unless his conduct, character, temper, and abilities have proved in all respects satisfactory.

143. All subordinate Officers and Servants shall be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and regulations relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to, and obey the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail and all their superior Officers. They shall assist in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

144. It is the duty of all Officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances to the proper authorities, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the Jail.

145. Subordinate Officers or Servants shall not strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence, or at any time use more force than is absolutely necessary in the performance of their duties.

146. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall, on any pretence whatever, fail to make an immediate report to the Officer in charge of the Jail, or other his superior Officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the Jail regulations. No subordinate Officer shall take upon himself to punish any prisoner unless ordered by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

147. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other Officer or Servant of the Jail, or on any account discuss any matter of discipline or Jail duties or arrangements in the hearing of prisoners.

148. On all occasions, the Officer who receives charge of a party of prisoners shall count the prisoners therein, and repeat the number aloud to the Officer from whom he receives them, after which the Officer in charge shall be held responsible for their safe custody and regular conduct. He shall especially prevent the prisoners

from straggling, or holding unauthorized communication with each other, or with any unauthorized person, or procuring in any way prohibited articles.

149. All Officers placed in authority over prisoners, and all persons employed in the Jail, must be persons of respectable character. Any disreputable conduct, even outside the Jail, will render an Officer or Servant liable to dismissal.

150. The subordinate Officers and Servants of the Jail shall, at all times, treat their superiors with respect. They shall also see that no disrespect is shown by the prisoners to the Officers or persons employed in other departments.

151. All subordinate Officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and those for whom a uniform dress is ordered, shall at all times wear it when on duty, and shall further conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established by authority.

152. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be absent during the hours fixed for his attendance, without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Jail. Subordinate Officers and Servants are to confine themselves while within the Jail walls to their respective posts, except when they have occasion to go to any other part of the establishment in obedience to the orders of a superior Officer, or in the performance of any special duty.

153. No subordinate Officer or Servant entrusted with keys shall take them out of the Jail, leave them lying about, or lend them to any other person, on any pretence whatever, but shall, when leaving the Jail, or going off duty on any occasion, deliver his keys to such Officer as may be authorized to receive them, and he shall not leave his post or the Jail without duly making them over as above directed.

154. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the Jail; and all such Officers and Servants as are not resident in the Jail shall be required to live within such limits as shall be, from time to time, laid down.

155. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, or lend or let or have the benefit or advantage from the loan or letting of any article to, or have any money dealings whatever with any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on any private account, or correspond with, or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any prisoner, or make any unauthorized communication concerning the Jail to any person whatever.

156. Any subordinate Officer or Servant of the establishment who shall take in or carry out, or endeavour to take in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be taken in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, opium, gunja, letters, papers, or other articles whatever, not allowed by the rules of the Jail, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall for the first offence be suspended for and forfeit the pay of one month, and for a repetition of the offence be summarily dismissed, with the forfeiture of all pay that may be due to him at the time. Nothing contained in this rule, however, will debar an Officer in charge of a Jail from proceeding under Section XVII., Act II., (B. C.) 1864 against any Officer or Servant so offending.

157. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail; nor receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, any fee, or gratuity, or present from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the establishment; nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friends; nor from any person visiting the Jail.

158. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall use spirituous liquors or tobacco within the Jail walls, except in his own quarters, and under such restrictions as to time and place as may be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

159. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall at any time, or on any pretence, smoke while on duty.

160. All wrangling or disputes between Officers or Servants of the Jail are strictly forbidden. Any question connected with points of duty must be referred, at a convenient time, for the decision of the Jailer, or, if necessary, of the Officer in charge of the Jail; and all complaints by one subordinate Officer or Servant against another must be made in writing to the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such reports must be made within twelve hours of the occurrences complained of, or they will not be received; and, if it should be found that such complaints are frivolous, vexatious, or arise from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice, or revenge, they must be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct Book," and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate Officer or Servant to promotion, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, are considered.

161. Any subordinate Officer or Servant having any grievances connected with his duty or situation in the Jail must state the same respectfully in writing for the decision of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

162. Any discussion or proceeding with a view to, or tending to, or in the nature of, a combination among Officers or Servants is strictly prohibited, and every Officer or Servant joining therein will be liable to dismissal or other punishment according to the degree of his offence.

163. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail on the subordinate Officers or Servants for neglect or violation of duty according to the scale of fines appended to this Section. All fines shall be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct-Book," which the Officer in charge of the Jail is required to keep, and transmit a copy of monthly to the Inspector-General of Jails.

164. Subordinate Officers may also be punished for breach of Jail rules, neglect or violation of duty, or other misconduct, by being reduced to a lower place on the list of Officers holding the same rank, or they may be reduced to a lower scale of rank and pay by the Officer in charge of the Jail, an appeal in all such cases lying to the Inspector-General of Jails, whose order shall be final.

165. Subordinate Officers or Servants whose services are discontinued (except such as are temporarily employed, or who have not completed their probation, or who shall be dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to a month's notice or a month's pay.

166. All Officers or Servants who may be dismissed, discharged, or allowed to resign their appointments, shall be required to quit the Jail, or the quarters occupied by them, at once.

167. Any subordinate Officer or Servant disabled from the regular performance of duty by illness, must give or send immediate notice to the Medical Officer and to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The latter Officer shall have power to grant sick leave without deduction from salary for any time not exceeding one week. The sick leave may be renewed weekly upon a further similar report; but if at the end of one month, reckoned from the date of the first leave, the Officer or Servant has not resumed his duty, and is not in health to perform it efficiently, his place shall be supplied by another person, and the sick Officer or Servant be removed from the pay of the establishment unless special authority be given for his retention. A subordinate Officer or Servant returning to duty from the sick list must have the report of the Medical Officer of his fitness to undertake it.

168. Officers or Servants tendering their resignation after going on the sick list shall receive no pay for the period of absence unless their sickness has been contracted in the performance of duty.

169. Subordinate Officers or Servants who may be suspended from duty and afterwards restored to their situations shall not receive any pay for the period of suspension, unless a special order shall be given to that effect.

170. Any subordinate Officer or Servant who, in the course of one year, shall have been, in the aggregate, more than sixty days absent from duty on account of sickness, (unless contracted in the performance of duty,) and others who, from age or infirmity, may not be in health to perform their duty properly, shall be examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer, and, unless there appear to be strong reasons to the contrary, shall be discharged. Such subordinate Officers shall receive gratuities on discharge, proportioned to their length of service, in accordance with the general rules of the Government on the subject—provided they are not among the classes of public servants entitled to pensions. In the latter case they will be subject to the special regulations respecting pensions.

171. Leave of absence not exceeding one month in each year will ordinarily be granted to each of the subordinate Officers of the Jail. Such leave shall not, however, be claimed as a right, nor will it be granted except as an indulgence to Officers whose conduct has in all respects been perfectly satisfactory; and then only at such periods, and under such restrictions, as are compatible with the interests and efficiency of the public service. Such leave is, under no circumstances, to be cumulative.

172. No Officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another Officer, and then only in case of the prisoner's sickness, or other emergency.

173. All Officers or Servants on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the Jail, shall point out to their successors all matters of special importance connected with their duties, and explain any directions of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, or other superior Officer affecting any particular prisoner.

174. All Officers and Servants shall be watchful to detect and prevent any person secreting prohibited articles for the prisoners about the Jail, and shall immediately report any such occurrence. They shall also report the loitering of improper or suspicious persons about the Jail.

175. All Officers shall be careful not to allow any prisoner under their charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity with the established rules of the Jail. .

176. Officers in charge of wards, cells, yards, or other parts of the Jail shall have them thoroughly cleansed and purified at day-break throughout the year. Especial care must be taken that the night privies are not used in the day time; that the drains are not fouled by sewage or any other objectionable matter; that the refuse of the cook-rooms is collected and removed after every meal; and that no dogs or other animals are allowed within the Jail walls.

177. Similar care must be observed that no ladders, planks, bamboos, ropes, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape are left unnecessarily exposed at any time in the yards or elsewhere. All such articles when not in use must be kept in their appointed places. Every Officer or Servant is bound to report immediately any instance of such articles being left in neglect of this Rule, whether it occurs in his own department of the Jail or elsewhere.

Scale of Fines.

178. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail upon all subordinate Officers and Servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a month's pay during any calendar month. Such fines shall be entered in the proper register and remitted to the treasury.

I. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding half a day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied :—

- (1.) Coming late to duty.
- (2.) Appearing in the Jail improperly dressed or dirty.
- (3.) Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.
- (4.) Inattention when in charge of prisoners.
- (5.) Omitting at the proper time to strike the gong.
- (6.) Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time, or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.

(7.) Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.

(8.) Allowing tools or other articles to lie about out of their appointed places.

(9.) Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-rooms, drains, or other places under their charge.

(10.) Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the clothes and persons of the prisoners under their charge.

(11.) Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge to see that they are secure and clean.

(12.) Wrangling on duty, or in any way obstructing the duties of the Jail.

(13.) Singing, playing musical instruments, or making other noises in the Jail.

II. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one day's pay of the offender, except on a repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied :—

- (1.) Omitting to count the prisoners going to or returning from work, and at locking or unlocking, or other appointed times.
- (2.) Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.
- (3.) Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.
- (4.) Using indecent, immoral, or abusive language.
- (5.) Carelessly searching, or omitting to search a prisoner, and thereby allowing him to retain forbidden articles.
- (6.) Neglecting to extinguish any lights or fire at the times appointed.
- (7.) Communicating with unauthorized persons either in the Jail or outside.
- (8.) Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.
- (9.) Neglecting to examine the fastenings of any cell or other fastenings under their charge, and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.

(10.) Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards, and work-sheds such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

III. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one week's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied:—

(1.) Sleeping while on duty by day.

(2.) Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails.

(3.) Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or without the Jail walls.

(4.) Wilfully neglecting to report the wish of a prisoner to see the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, an Official Visitor of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails during their visits.

(5.) Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.

(6.) Leaving keys in a door or lying about.

(7.) Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

(8.) Leaving prisoners without the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.

(9.) Permitting to lie about ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner.

IV. The undermentioned offence is punishable by dismissal:—

(1.) Sleeping whilst on duty by night.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

SECTION XI.

Prisoners under Trial.

179. When persons charged with offences are brought to the Jail, notice of their arrival shall be given at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailer shall see that the authority or documents required for their detention are delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail for orders.

180. Wherever practicable, the place of confinement for prisoners under trial shall afford the means of separating persons accused of minor offences from those committed to the Sessions and of separating juveniles from adults. Every effort must be exerted to prevent the further demoralization of the young in Jail, and, wherever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile inmate of the under trial ward; and separate accommodation for female prisoners under trial shall also be provided.

181. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes, shall be subjected to no further restraint than is absolutely necessary for their safe custody, shall have the labouring rations of the class to which they belong, and shall not be compelled to mess together, unless they prefer it, each being allowed to cook for himself, if he chooses to do so; but personal cleanliness shall be rigorously insisted upon, and ample provision shall be made to enable each under-trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains, and after suitable intervals, and at proper hours in the cold season, two in the week being considered the minimum number of complete bodily ablutions.

182. Prisoners under trial shall have all reasonable facilities for communicating with their friends or legal advisers.

183. The Officer in charge of the Jail may impose fetters, or such other means of restraint as he may consider absolutely necessary for the safe custody of desperate characters, an entry of the fact and of the reasons for its necessity being duly recorded in the Jailer's Order-Book under his signature.

SECTION XII.

Convicted Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.

184. The object of classification is to prevent the contamination by depraved prisoners of prisoners not so depraved, and to attempt to insure that a prisoner shall go out of Jail, if unreformed, at least not worse than he went in.

185. Separate compartments of the Jail shall, whenever possible, be provided for the following four classes of prisoners, the classification being founded on the *nature of the offence* :—

CLASS I.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable capitally, or by transportation for life, or by imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards—Secs. 194-195 of the Indian Penal Code.
2. Exhibiting a false light, mark or buoy—Sec. 281.
3. Murder—Sec. 302.
4. Culpable homicide—Sec. 304.
5. Abetment of suicide—Secs. 305-306.
6. Attempt to murder—Sec. 307.
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide—Sec. 308.
8. Being a thug—Sec. 311.
9. Causing miscarriage and cognate offences—Secs. 312-316.
10. Exposure of children—Sec. 317.
11. Voluntarily causing hurt, aggravated cases—Secs. 324-331 and 333.
12. Kidnapping, abduction, dealing in slaves, sale of minors for purposes of prostitution, and cognate offences—Secs. 363-373.
13. Rape—Sec. 376.
14. Unnatural offences—Sec. 377.

CLASS II.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. Offences against the State—Chap. VI. of the Indian Penal Code.
2. Offences relating to the Army and Navy—Chap. VII.
3. Offences against the public tranquillity—Chap. VIII.
4. Offences by, or relating to, public servants—Chap. IX.
5. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chap. X.
6. Giving and fabricating false evidence and cognate offences, excepting those specified in Class I.—Secs. 193, 196-200.
7. Offences against public justice—Secs. 201-229.
8. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, except the offences punishable under Sec. 281.—Secs. 269-280, 282-294.
9. Offences relating to religion—Chap. XV.
10. Attempt to commit suicide—Sec. 309.
11. Concealment of birth—Sec. 318.
12. Voluntarily causing hurt, unaggravated cases—Secs. 323, 332, 334 and 335.
13. Acts endangering life or personal safety—Secs. 336-338.
14. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement—Secs. 341-348.
15. Criminal force and assault—Secs. 352-358.
16. Unlawful compulsion to labour—Sec. 374.
17. Offences relating to marriage—Chap. XX.
18. Defamation—Chap. XXI.
19. Criminal intimidation, annoyance, and insult—Chap. XXII.

CLASS III.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. The more serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Secs. 231-235 and 255-257 of the Indian Penal Code.
2. Theft, after preparation made for causing death, &c.—Sec. 382.
3. Extortion and cognate offences—Secs. 384-389.
4. Robbery and dacoity—Secs. 391-402.
5. Dishonestly receiving property transferred by the commission of dacoity—Sec. 412.
6. Habitually dealing in stolen property—Sec. 413.
7. Mischief, aggravated cases—Secs. 433 and 435-440.
8. House trespass and house-breaking, aggravated cases—Secs. 449, 450, latter clause of 451, 452, latter part of 454, 455, latter part of 457, 458, 459, and 460.

CLASS IV.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. The less serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Secs. 237-254 and 268-263 of the Indian Penal Code.
2. Offences relating to weights and measures—Chap. XIII.

3. Theft—Secs. 379—381.
4. Criminal misappropriation of property—Sec. 404.
5. Criminal breach of trust—Secs. 406—409.
6. Receiving stolen property, except cases included in Class III—Secs. 411 and 414.
7. Cheating—Secs. 417—420.
8. Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property—Secs. 421—424.
9. Mischief, except cases included in Class III—Secs. 427—432 and 434.
10. Criminal trespass, house trespass, and house breaking, except cases included in Class III.—Secs. 447, 448, former part of 451, 453, former part of 454, 456, and former part of 457.
11. Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacle containing property—Secs. 461 and 462.
12. Offences relating to documents—Secs. 465—477.
13. Offences relating to trade and property marks—Secs. 482—489.
14. Criminal breach of contracts of service—Secs. 490—492.

186. Notorious offenders when re-convicted, though of minor offences, may be placed in the class applicable to their previous offence. Prisoners convicted of offences not specified in the foregoing classes shall be associated with the class which the Officer in charge of the Jail considers the most appropriate. In doubtful cases the motive which led to the commission of the offence should influence the decision. If for any special reason it is considered that any prisoner should be placed in another class than that to which he would belong according to the above classification, the change may be made by an order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, recorded in the Jailer's Order-Book.

187. To meet the requirements of propriety, decency, and the maintenance of appropriate discipline and security, each of the abovementioned classes is, wherever possible, to be sub-divided.

188. Separate compartments of the Jail shall be provided for the following four Sub-divisions, founded on the *circumstances of the offender* :—

SUB-DIVISION I.—As regards Sex *A.*—*Males.* *B.*—*Females.* No intercommunication, under any circumstances, shall be allowed between the sexes; and with this object the female wards shall be removed as far as possible from the male wards. Separate accommodation shall be provided for untried and civil female prisoners who shall not be associated with the convicted. There shall be a separate hospital in connection with the female wards.

SUB-DIVISION II.—As regards age. *A.*—*Juveniles.* *B.*—*Adults.* It is of the highest importance that juvenile offenders should not be exposed to contamination by associating in Jail with more hardened and practised culprits, and every effort should be exerted to prevent their further demoralization. Whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile prisoner as an important means of preserving them from corruption by adult prisoners.

SUB-DIVISION III.—As regards Race. *A.*—*Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians.* *B.*—*Asiatics and Africans.*

SUB-DIVISION IV.—As regards nature of punishment. *A.*—*Prisoners sentenced to death.* *B.*—*Life Prisoners.* *C.*—*Term Prisoners.*

189. As an aid to preserving classification by enabling the Jail Officers to detect any breach of the rules thereof, each of the four classes of prisoners shall have the Jail dress distinctively coloured as follows :—

- CLASS I.—Blue.
- CLASS II.—White.
- CLASS III.—Red.
- CLASS IV.—Yellow.

N. B.—All articles of blanket clothing which cannot be procured of the prescribed colours are to have their linings of the class-colour, so arranged as to form a distinctive broad border or binding.

General Rules applicable to convicted Prisoners.

190. When convicted prisoners are brought to the Jail, the Officer first receiving them shall see that a proper warrant is brought with them, and that they are struck off the list of prisoners under trial. Should no proper warrant be brought with such prisoners, an immediate report shall be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail for orders as to their disposal.

191. All prisoners on arrival at Jail shall be carefully searched, and made to wash themselves thoroughly under such Regulations as may be recommended by

the Medical Officer and approved by the Officer in charge of the Jail. They shall be taken to the Medical Officer on the morning following their admission to be weighed and for the record of all other necessary particulars regarding them in the " Register of Admission." If sick, the prisoners shall be transferred at once to the Jail hospital, provided that whenever there may be any epidemic prevailing outside the Jail, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Jail, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, to make such special and temporary arrangements for the accommodation outside the Jail of such sick prisoners, as may be essential to the preservation of health in the Jail.

192. The Medical Officer shall certify, with reference to the health of the prisoner, the class of labour on which such prisoner on admission should be placed. If the Officer in charge of the Jail object to the certificate of the Medical Officer, a reference is to be made to the Inspector-General of Jails.

193. As a general rule, every criminal sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall, on final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without appeal being preferred, have his head close shaven, and be subsequently shaved once in every fifteen days by prisoners set apart for the duty. The Hindu will retain the *crooterah* or *sikha*. The beard and moustaches of all prisoners shall be close trimmed or clipped, the beard of Mahomedans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom it would be justly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, be exempt from this proceeding. Sikhs and Mughals must at all times be held exempt.

194. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall cause to be inserted in a book called "The Prisoners' Property Book" an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an Officer of the Jail, of any money or other property delivered with, or found upon the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account, which money or other property the Officer in charge shall take into his possession to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, gunja, poisonous substances, food, and chillums shall be destroyed. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited and paid into the local treasury to the credit of the Jail. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail and be deposited for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketted with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose. A ticket shall be given to each prisoner as soon as possible after his reception into the Jail, specifying whether any, and what money, or property, is in the custody of the Officer in charge of the Jail on his (the prisoner's) account. This ticket shall be signed by the Jailer, and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

195. After prisoners are received into the Jail, an abstract of the Rules relating to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners shall be read over to them, and proper means shall be taken by the Officer in charge of the Jail to make them acquainted with the effect and purport of such Rules. A copy of this abstract in the vernacular language of the district shall be hung up in each of the criminal wards of the Jail.

196. Immediately on reception, the name, &c., of every convicted prisoner shall be entered in the "Register of Criminal Prisoners Admitted," each entry being serially numbered from 1 to 10,000. The serial number shall be called his "register number," and shall be his distinguishing mark throughout the whole term of his imprisonment. His clothes, blankets, bedding, &c., shall be marked with this number, so that there will be no difficulty in discovering the property of, and all matters relating to any particular prisoner by a reference to his "register number." Each prisoner shall be supplied with a wooden ticket measuring four by two inches, having branded on one side his "register number" and the year in which he was sentenced, and on the reverse the date of expiration of sentence. This ticket shall be worn round the neck, in order that the prisoner may at all times be identified.

197. Whenever reference is made to any prisoner in any official communication or document, his "register number" shall invariably precede his name. Thus: "Prisoner No. 1736, Roop Ram."

198. In the Jail Register of admissions shall be included the following particulars regarding every prisoner, viz.:—date of reception; register number; name and father's name; age; caste or religion; residence; occupation; personal

description ; family ; previous character ; weight and state of health on admission ; crime ; sentence, date thereof, by whom passed, and date on which it will expire. When the current or "*register number*" of admission shall amount to 10,000 in any Jail, a new series shall be commenced beginning with number 1.

199. A Register of release shall be kept in the form prescribed in the Appendix. In addition to the "Register of Release," in which the names, &c., of liberated prisoners shall be inscribed in the serial order of actual release, special "Release Diaries" shall be kept for the current and ensuing years, in which, on the appropriate page, shall be entered, on the day of admission, (under the signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail,) the exact date on which every prisoner is entitled to release contingent on payment of fine or expiry of term of imprisonment. If these "Release Diaries" are carefully kept, there can be no difficulty in making timely arrangements for transfer in anticipation of expiry of sentence, no delay in getting the prisoner's property ready for delivery, and no risk of illegal detention in Jail after expiry of sentence.

200. Should the date on which a prisoner is entitled to release fall on a Sunday, he shall be liberated on the Saturday preceding, an entry to that effect being made in the "Register of Release."

201. Every labouring prisoner shall have a "Labour-ticket" according to the form prescribed in the Appendix, which shall contain an abstract of his employment, sickness, and conduct during the whole period of his incarceration. All entries on the Labour-ticket should be in the handwriting of the Jailor or of his deputy, and, except in the event of sudden illness, no prisoner should be received into any department of the Jail without the authority for his transfer being inscribed on the "Labour-ticket," which shall remain with the Work-Overseer or the Native Doctor as their authority for employing the prisoner on any particular work, for exempting him from the prescribed scale of labour, for receiving him into hospital, or for retaining him in the "convalescent gang." All entries on "Labour-tickets" should be entered in a book and submitted daily by the Jailor, in order that the Officer in charge of the Jail may know the changes made in the distribution of labour.

202. In all cases of female convicts who may at the time of conviction have children at the breast, or to whom children may be born while in the Jail, such children need not be separated from their mothers until they have attained the full age of two years, when they must at once be removed from the Jail. No child which has attained the age of two years at the time of conviction of the mother is, on any consideration, to be permitted to become an inmate of the Jail. In all such cases the Officer in charge of the Jail must cause diligent enquiry to be instituted regarding the relatives and near connexions of the convicts, in order that the children may be made over to them during the incarceration of the mother. Should the relatives of such children be utterly destitute and unable to support them, or should the Officer in charge of the Jail be unable to discover any person sufficiently near of kin to take charge of them, he shall select trustworthy persons to undertake such charge, and shall see that the children entrusted to them are properly fed and brought up to habits of industry and labour, a moderate sum being allowed for the maintenance of children.

203. In all cases of suicide in Jail, or death from other than natural causes among the prisoners, an inquest by the proper Officer is to be held on the body, and a careful enquiry made into the circumstances of the case, of which a full report is to be submitted without delay to the Inspector-General of Jails for communication to the Government.

204. On the door of each ward in every Jail shall be placed a label of wood or brass on which shall be inscribed the number of the ward, its cubical capacity, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing. A "Lock-up Register" shall be kept in every Jail showing the exact number of prisoners confined in each ward, cell, or other compartment, which Register shall be examined and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

205. All convicted prisoners shall be formed into messes of not less than thirty members each, and for each mess a prisoner cook of suitable caste shall be provided, under the special rules on the subject.

206. All convicted prisoners are entitled to the dietary of the class or nationality to which they belong, and to the Jail clothing and bedding specified in the rules on those subjects.

207. Prisoners shall not, during the period of confinement, be permitted to see their friends except on a written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such

interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners, and shall be restricted to their immediate relatives. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an Officer of the Jail, shall not last longer than half an hour, and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances, to be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Officer abovementioned, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents.

208. One interview with relatives and friends will be permitted to all prisoners sentenced to transportation.

209. Permission shall be granted unconditionally to recently sentenced prisoners to see their friends once or twice to enable them to execute a power of attorney, to appeal, or to provide for the management of their property.

SECTION XIII.

Solitary Confinement.

210. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of Act XLV. of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code) shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th Sections of the said Act.

211. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement until the Inspector-General of Jails has certified that it is fit for the purpose. Artificial heat shall be applied whenever and wherever it may be necessary.

212. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail and by the Medical Officer, who shall insert a record of every such visit in their respective journals, and shall note any injurious effect that may be observed on the mind or health of the prisoner. Should it be necessary to remove any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on either of the above grounds, an immediate report of such removal shall be made to the Inspector-General of Jails.

213. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, and shall be supplied with suitable work.

214. The bedding of prisoners in solitary cells shall be withdrawn from the cell during the day, and be exposed to the sun and air when the weather permits. The cell shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean, and the inmate of the cell shall be compelled so to make and keep it.

215. The food of native prisoners in solitary confinement shall be cooked and carried to them in proper vessels by prisoner cooks of suitable caste, and its distribution at the appointed times shall be superintended by a subordinate Officer of the Jail.

SECTION XIV.

Separate Confinement.

216. Separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days may be awarded by the Officer in charge of a Jail for breaches of Jail Rules and the other offences enumerated in Section 15, Act II. (B. C.) 1864.

217. In all Jails in which separate confinement is practised under the rules on the subject, cells of sufficient size, properly lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, shall be provided.

218. Every such cell shall be furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an Officer of the Jail, and no such cell shall be used for the purpose until its fitness in all particulars shall have been certified by the Inspector-General of Jails.

219. Every prisoner so separately confined shall have his turn of out-door labour in the Jail garden for as long a time as the Medical Officer may consider to be necessary for his health.

220. Separate confinement shall not be deemed solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code.

221. The food of every native prisoner subjected to separate confinement shall be cooked and carried to him by a convict cook of suitable caste.

222. Prisoners in separate confinement shall be visited daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail and by the Medical Officer, and a subordinate Officer of the Jail shall be in attendance to see that each meal is properly served, and to superintend the employment of the prisoner, as many times daily as may be necessary.

223. All the Rules relating to prisoners generally, except such as may be inconsistent with separate confinement, shall be applicable to prisoners confined in separate cells.

SECTION XV.

Prisoners condemned to death.

224. When any person is sentenced to death and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, a copy of the sentence shall be transmitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which the person so sentenced is confined, together with the warrant for the execution of the prisoner.

225. Every prisoner so condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the Jail apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed the labouring diet of the class to which he belongs, and exercise in the open air for a reasonable time every day under strict and careful watch.

226. He may be visited by his relatives, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request, on an order in writing from the Officer in charge of the Jail. No other person shall have access to such prisoner, except the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, and, if required, a Minister of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs.

227. In all cases when sentence of death has been confirmed and a convict is left for execution, the Jailer shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

228. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall invariably on all such occasions be previously examined by the Jailer, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and insert the result of his examination in his Order-Book.

229. In all cases when sentence of death has been confirmed and the condemned prisoner is left for execution, such prisoner shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an Officer of the Jail both by day and by night.

230. The bodies of criminals are not to be exposed on gibbets after execution, but are to be burnt or buried, unless claimed by their relations or friends. The disposal of the body when not so claimed is to be in the manner most consonant with the customs of the tribe or caste of the criminal.

231. Should any extraordinary or unavoidable delay occur in carrying a capital sentence into execution, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall immediately report the circumstance to the Sessions Judge, returning the original warrant, either for the issue of a fresh warrant, or for the endorsement upon the first warrant of an order containing a definite date for carrying the postponed sentence into effect.

232. All executions are to take place at the sunder station of the Officer to whom the warrant is directed, unless expressly otherwise ordered in the warrant. The Magistrate or his Assistant (covenanted or uncovenanted) or the Officer in charge of the Jail is to be present at every execution, wherever carried out.

233. In the event of pregnancy being declared in the case of a female prisoner sentenced to capital punishment, that fact, as certified by the Medical Officer, is always to be noted on the warrant, which is to be returned by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Sessions Judge for endorsement thereon of an order for the suspension of execution until forty days after the prisoner's delivery.

SECTION XVI.

Civil Prisoners.

234. The control of the Civil Jail is vested in the Officer in charge of the Criminal Jail, who shall exercise over it complete supervision in all matters relating to health, cleanliness, discipline, and internal economy generally. The functions of the Official Visitors and of the Inspector-General of Jails are the same in regard to civil as to criminal prisoners.

235. The Officer in charge of the Jail is vested with authority to punish on a summary enquiry all civil prisoners guilty of breaches of Jail Rules or any of the other offences enumerated in Section 15, Act II., (B. C.,) 1864, with separate confinement for any period not exceeding seven days.

236. All civil prisoners on admission shall be examined, in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons or articles calculated to facilitate escape. Such examination shall not be conducted in the presence of any other prisoner. After examination the civil prisoner shall be placed in the civil ward.

237. They shall be allowed to see their friends and relatives between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No visit shall be allowed from a person of bad or suspicious character, to be judged of by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

238. All casual benefactions of articles liable to damage by keeping sent to the Jail for the benefit of poor debtors shall be distributed (at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail) as soon as convenient after they have been received. All other charitable donations, and all donations or bequests of money shall be distributed under the direction of the Officer in charge of the Jail, except such as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the Jail, shall be applied as directed.

239. The use of intoxicating drugs or liquors in the Civil Jail shall be regulated by special sanction of the Medical Officer, but this rule shall not extend to any restriction in the use of tobacco.

240. Any civil prisoner may be permitted—if he chooses to do so of his own free-will—to work at his trade or calling, provided such employment does not interfere with the good government of the Jail. Such debtors as find their own implements and are not maintained at the expense of the Jail, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such civil prisoners as may be furnished with implements, shall be liable to a reduction sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the implements.

SECTION XVII.

State Prisoners.

241. When any person, committed for safe custody under the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818, is placed in any Jail in the Lower Provinces, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails.

242. This report shall contain a record of the rank of the State prisoner in question, of the order directing his detention, of the provisions made for his safe custody and dieting, and of his treatment generally; and the Inspector-General of Jails shall issue such orders on those subjects as he may consider necessary for the health and comfort of such prisoner, care being taken that such orders are not inconsistent with the instructions of the Government regarding the treatment and safe custody of such prisoner.

243. Every Officer in charge of a Jail in whose custody any State prisoner is placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Inspector-General of Jails on the conduct, health, and comfort of such prisoner for communication to the Government, with a view to the issue of such orders regarding him as may be necessary.

244. Every Officer in charge of a Jail, in which any such prisoner is detained, shall forward to the Inspector-General of Jails, with such observations as appear necessary, every representation which any such prisoner may wish to make to the Government.

SECTION XVIII.

Criminal Lunatics.

245. Cases of Criminal Lunatics, such as are referred to in Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861—the Code of Criminal Procedure—shall in future be submitted for the orders of the Government through the Inspector-General of Jails.

246. They shall be accompanied by all the documents needed to establish the fact of insanity, and to show the necessity of transfer to a Lunatic Asylum for safe custody.

247. When a prisoner labours under any form of mental alienation, his case shall be immediately reported by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General

of Jails, with the view of obtaining the orders of the local Government for his removal to a Lunatic Asylum, under the provisions of Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861.

SECTION XIX.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

248. The law intends imprisonment to be a punishment, and therefore the first thing to be looked to in labour is, not that it should be remunerative, but that it should render a residence in Jail a matter of dread, apprehension, and avoidance. Labour is the principal means of enforcing discipline in Jails. Suitable provision for intramural labour shall be made in all Jails. All extramural labour, except that in the Jail garden, is strictly prohibited.

249. The class of labour on which every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be employed on admission shall be determined by the Medical Officer with reference to the state of health of the prisoner at the time and his ability to undergo hard labour. Great care shall be taken that the precautions necessary for the exemption of physically weak and diseased prisoners from the prescribed scale of labour be not improperly exercised to the undue mitigation of the sentence.

250. Jail labour is divided into three classes as follows:—

1ST CLASS.

1. Oil-pressing.	12. Sawing wood.
2. Lime-grinding.	13. Cleaning privies and carrying night-soil.
3. Flour-grinding.	14. Bowing wool.
4. Paper-pounding.	15. Making bricks or drain tiles by machinery.
5. Pounding bricks for soorkee.	16. Blacksmith's work.
6. Paper-polishing.	17. Sifting flour, at 5 maunds per man daily.
7. Printing (press work.)	18. Breaking stones for metalling roads.
8. Book-binding (press work.)	
9. Digging and carrying earth.	
10. Drawing water.	
11. Cleaving fire-wood.	

2ND CLASS.

1. Masonry.	10. Washing paper-pulp.
2. Stone-cutting.	11. Brick and tile-making.
3. Paper-making.	12. Cooking, and parching gram.
4. Blanket-weaving.	13. Supplying masons with materials.
5. Gunny-weaving.	14. Storing and weighing grain.
6. Cotton-cloth weaving.	15. Carrying or pumping water.
7. Basket-making.	16. Carpentry.
8. Durree, rug, and carpet-weaving.	17. Compositor's work.
9. Cleaning yards and wards.	

3RD CLASS.

1. Tailoring.	6. Barber's work.
2. Dyeing.	7. Spinning twine or thread.
3. Cloth-printing.	8. Leather work.
4. Folding and stitching books.	9. Sizing and drying paper.
5. Reading proofs and lithographic writing.	10. Weeding and removing decayed vegetation.

The proportion of each class of labour allotted to a prisoner shall be regulated according to the length of his sentence as prescribed in the following Table :—

DURATION ON SENTENCE.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Not exceeding 12 Months	The whole term.		
Exceeding 12 Months but not exceeding 18 Months	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the term.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of the term.	
18 Months	2 Years...	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 2 Years	3 Years...	$\frac{1}{3}$ " "	
" 3 Years	4 Years...	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{5}$ of the term.
" 4 Years	5 Years...	$\frac{1}{5}$ " "	$\frac{1}{6}$ " "
" 5 Years	6 Years...	$\frac{1}{6}$ " "	$\frac{1}{7}$ " "
6 Years and upwards	...	$\frac{1}{7}$ " "	$\frac{1}{8}$ " "

The transfer of a prisoner sentenced to first class labour from that class of labour to work of the second class and afterwards of the third class is to be regarded as an indulgence dependent on conduct, and not as a right. Time spent in hospital by labouring prisoners is to count as third class labour.

251. The labour of all working prisoners shall be regulated as much as possible by task work, the task of each day being at least that performed by a free labourer of the same craft in the district.

252. Every labouring prisoner shall be required to perform a specific task estimated at ten hours of work daily, exclusive of the time occupied at meals; and the Medical Officer of the Jail may recommend a proportion of garden-work, in substitution of a corresponding proportion of handicraft employment, for any prisoner for whose health it may be necessary. Convalescent and aged prisoners shall only be employed on such light work as may be determined by the Medical Officer.

253. Any prisoner not compelled to labour by his sentence, or any person committed for trial who is willing to work rather than remain in idleness, shall be permitted to do so provided his consent is *freely* given. In all such cases the prisoner shall be allowed to select the work on which to be employed, and shall be entitled to the full labouring rations of the class or nationality to which he belongs, and to all privileges to which good conduct entitles labouring prisoners. He shall further be allowed, when set at liberty, to receive half the net profits of his entire earnings.

254. All the menial and other duties of the Jail, which can properly be delegated to prisoners, shall be assigned, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, to labouring convicts, care being taken that no such work shall be assigned to, or exacted from, a Hindu prisoner to whom it may really be objectionable on the ground of caste. Equal care must be observed that no prisoner on a false plea of caste is permitted to evade any labour which he may consider to be onerous or disagreeable. All such cases shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Jails, who, after making due and proper enquiry, shall determine whether the plea advanced is valid or otherwise and issue instructions accordingly.

255. The proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent. of the prisoners in custody, except in epidemic visitations of disease, when the number of attendants may be increased on the requisition of the Medical Officer, the same being duly reported to the Inspector-General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

256. All Jailors are entitled, in addition to their fixed salaries, to a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of manufactures, such net profits being calculated by deducting all charges (except the cost of maintenance of the prisoners) incurred in the production of the manufactures, such as the building and repair of work-sheds, tools, machinery, raw materials, pay of work overseers and guards, &c., from the sum realized by the sale of the products of Jail industry. No commission shall be claimed or allowed on any unsold article, or on any article of which the cost has not been realized and paid into the local Treasury. Two-thirds of this percentage, calculated on the average of the realized net profits of the three previous years shall be paid in advance and drawn monthly in the contingent bill of the Jail.

257. All contracts for the purchase of raw material; and all handicrafts introduced into the Jails, shall be strictly subject to the sanction and approval of the Inspector-General of Jails, without which such contracts shall not be valid, and such changes in the labour of the Jail shall not be permitted. As a general rule, no handicraft that is neither penal nor profitable, nor of the nature required for weak and sickly prisoners, shall be introduced.

258. In times of epidemic visitations of disease, or whenever from excessive heat or similar causes it may be absolutely necessary to limit or modify the labour of convicts in Jail, a special report of the nature and extent of the modification or limitation considered to be necessary shall be made by the Medical Officer to the Officer in charge of the Jail, who shall act at once upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, reporting the matter, with his own observations regarding it, for the information and orders of the Inspector-General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

259. Labouring prisoners refusing to work, neglecting to perform the tasks assigned to them, executing those tasks in a slovenly or careless manner, or wilfully spoiling or destroying tools, machinery, materials, or work, shall be punished in the manner laid down in the Regulations regarding punishment for breaches of Jail discipline.

260. Except in menial offices and works of necessity, no labouring prisoners shall be compelled or required to work on Sundays.

261. All prisoners shall wash their own clothing and bedding, and shall bathe at such time and in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Jail may direct, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary work of the Jail.

262. Any skilled labouring prisoner employed in handicrafts is exempt from further work as soon as his daily allotted task is completed. Should he desire to work longer, half the net profits of any extra work he may perform shall, when realized, be credited to him and paid to him on expiry of his sentence, if a term prisoner. In the case of life prisoners, the amount may be expended, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in the purchase of additional food or clothing, or of such harmless indulgences as will not interfere with the discipline and good order of the Jail. A regular account of sums thus credited to prisoners shall be kept, and the amounts in each case entered in the prisoner's Labour-ticket.

263. The sum required for the purchase of raw material and machinery, building of work-sheds, &c., shall be settled annually by the Officer in charge of the Jail in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, and due provision for it shall be made in the Budget, a special note of all changes being made for the information and final orders of the Government.

SECTION XX.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

264. In the "Prisoners' Punishment Register" (to be kept in every Jail) shall be recorded all offences committed by the prisoners, and all punishments awarded them in consequence.

265. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint shall at once be placed in separate confinement, and the circumstance shall be entered in the "Jailor's Order-Book" for the information and orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. In case of riot, assault, or any similar aggravated offence, the matter shall at once be made known to the Officer in charge of the Jail for the immediate issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. In ordinary circumstances and for minor offences a record shall be made in the "Jailor's Order-Book" of the offence, the time of its occurrence, and other circumstances connected with it, and the offender shall be brought before the Officer in charge of the Jail at his next visit, for enquiry and the award of such punishment as he may consider due. In no circumstances and on no pretence shall the Jailor or any subordinate Officer of the Jail punish any prisoner without the order of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

266. The following are declared to be offences against Jail discipline, and will subject the offending prisoner to punishment:—

(a.) Having in possession or attempting to receive money, gold or silver ornaments, tobacco, gunja, opium, datura, poisonous substances, flint, steel, iron implements, rope or string, chillums, immoral books, and any other thing which the prisoner is not permitted to bring into Jail.

(b.) Shouting, singing, using bad or improper language, quarrelling, smoking, immoral or indecent conduct, keeping charcoal or fire in the wards or cells.

(c.) Removing provisions from the yard, concealing any article of food in the wards or cells, allowing rice, plantain leaves, or any unconsumed food to remain in the yard after a meal.

(d.) Changing or attempting to change from one ward to another after his place has been assigned to him.

(e.) Not folding his spare clothing and bedding in a proper manner, lying in bed after the wards have been opened in the morning, or delaying to go into the wards when they are being closed for the night.

(f.) Not keeping clothing and person perfectly clean.

(g.) Not wearing the Jail dress during the day.

(h.) Spitting on, or otherwise soiling or damaging the floors, walls, approaches to the privies, privy seats, or any other part of the Jail; destroying, selling or wasting the clothing, bedding, utensils, or any other property of the Jail; or breaking or injuring any of the working implements by accident without reporting the same immediately to an Officer of the Jail.

(i.) Striking or in any way assaulting or threatening an Officer of the Jail, or another prisoner.

(j.) Knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct and not reporting the same directly.

(k.) Gaming, bartering, or play of any description.

(l.) Idleness, carelessness, sulkiness, neglect to work, failure to perform an allotted task, wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

(m.) Disobedience of any order of the Jailer or of any other authority of the Jail.

(n.) Insolence or disrespect to an Officer of the Jail.

267. All prisoners should be informed that in the event of any riot or violent outbreak the guards are authorized to fire upon the prisoners, so that peaceable and well-disposed prisoners who hear of any intention on the part of their fellow prisoners to create a disturbance, and wish to avoid the consequences of such proceedings, may be warned to give immediate notice to the Officers of the Jail.

268. The Officer in charge of the Jail has authority to try and dispose of all such cases summarily; in every case entering the punishment awarded by him in the "Prisoner's Punishment Register."

269. The punishments which the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to resort to are—separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days for any single offence, confinement in irons, and, in extreme cases, corporal punishment.

270. In no case is restriction of diet to be resorted to as a punishment for Jail offences.

271. The fetters imposed for breaches of Jail discipline shall be link-fetters of light and uniform construction not exceeding three pounds in weight, including ankle rings. They shall always be kept bright and polished, and soft leather gaiters shall be allowed to prevent abrasion of the skin. The fetters should be suspended to the waist by a strip of leather, no string or rope being allowed for that purpose. Should the fetters be worn or become thin in any part they should at once be removed.

272. Fetters shall neither be imposed nor removed without a written order from the Officer in charge of the Jail recorded in the Jailer's "Order-Book."

273. For breaches of Jail discipline they shall never be imposed for more than one month for any single offence. Hand-cuffs may be used in addition to leg chains in cases of aggravated assaults, or of any violent or dangerous prisoners.

274. Female prisoners are exempt from the imposition of fetters.

275. In extreme cases and for incorrigible offenders, the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to inflict strokes of the rattan, such stripes in no case to exceed thirty in number, and in all cases to be applied to the bare buttocks, and to no other part of the body.

276. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted (except in cases of great emergency) until the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

277. In all cases of the infliction of corporal punishment, except as above, the Medical Officer or a Native Doctor shall be present, and no such punishment shall be inflicted but in the presence of the one or the other.

278. Female prisoners are in all cases, and in all circumstances, exempt from such punishment. *

SECTION XXI.

Escapes.

279. All escapes, or attempts to escape, on the part of prisoners shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws on the subject.

280. All escapes of prisoners shall be reported at once to the Police and to the Magisterial Authorities, and all escapes and re-captures shall be reported in the form appended to these rules, for the information of the Inspector-General of Jails and for the issue of such special orders regarding them as that Officer may consider necessary.

281. All punishments of Jail guards and Officers for negligently suffering to escape from their custody prisoners for whose safe custody they are responsible, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code on the subject and in no other manner. Under no circumstances and on no pretence are they to be considered and treated as breaches of Jail discipline.

SECTION XXII.

Education of Prisoners.

282. Education may be made to render important aid to Jail discipline by usefully employing that portion of the prisoners' time which is not occupied in labour, and which would otherwise be spent in idle conversation, sometimes resulting in acts detrimental to Jail discipline, often in quarrelling, and always in mutual contamination.

But the introduction of education into Jails shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to lead to any relaxation of the prisoners' sentences, nor to any interference with the regular duties and work of the Jail.

283. In all cases where it is practicable, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall introduce such system of elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the keeping of village accounts as may be determined on. No work of immoral tendency shall, on any account, be allowed in the Jail. Well-behaved prisoners who are themselves sufficiently educated may be employed as Jail instructors, but such instruction shall never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labour. The special report of each year shall contain a record of the progress made in the education of the prisoners during the year, showing the number of those who, since their conviction, have learned to read and write.

284. The monthly returns of all Jails shall show the number of prisoners committed and convicted during the month who can read and write,—who can read only,—who are well educated for their position in life,—and who are entirely ignorant.

285. The duty of ascertaining the state of education of prisoners must not be carelessly or negligently performed, or delegated to any ignorant subordinate of the Jail.

286. Every Jail shall be supplied with a small library of books of amusement and instruction in the vernacular language of the majority of the prisoners confined in it. These books shall be in charge of the Jail or for loan to the prisoners who are able to make use of them, under such regulations as the Officer in charge of the Jail may approve or sanction.

SECTION XXIII.

Transfer of Prisoners.

287. Every case of the transfer of a prisoner from one Jail to another, except for release or transportation, shall be referred for the orders of the Government, a regular descriptive roll of the prisoner, with a detailed statement in the column of remarks of the reason for which the transfer is recommended, being forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for submission to the Government.

288. In like manner statements shall be sent to the Inspector-General of Jails of all prisoners sentenced to transportation; but no sentence of transportation shall be carried out in any case in which an appeal lies to a higher Court until the result of such appeal, if submitted, shall be known, or until the time for the submission of an appeal shall have passed without its being submitted. When a sentence of transportation has been upheld on appeal, or when in other cases the time for the submission of an appeal shall have passed without such appeal being submitted, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall at once forward the prisoner to the Alipore Jail without waiting for any further orders regarding his disposal, and shall notify the date of removal to the Inspector-General of Jails.

289. The Inspector-General of Jails shall forward to the Government a quarterly return of all prisoners sent to Alipore for transportation in the form annexed to these rules.

SECTION XXIV.

Release of Prisoners.

.—On expiry of Sentence.

290. All orders for the final discharge of prisoners are to be signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail and to be addressed to the Jailer.

291. When the sentence of a prisoner expires, the Jailer is to produce him, together with his warrant and the Jail Registers of admission and release. The

releasing Officer shall sign the order for release on the back of the warrant, recording the date of the release. He shall also affix his initials, with the date, opposite the entry in each Register.

292. No prisoner is on any account to be released during the night. All prisoners ordered to be discharged on expiry of sentence from Central and District Jails and Sub-Division Lock-ups shall be taken before the Officer in charge of the Jail, or other Magistrate, and receive their discharge in the presence of such Officer.

293. It shall not be necessary to release a prisoner at the Jail in which he was first confined or the place at which he was convicted. Prisoners shall as a general rule be released at the Jail in which they may be confined at the time of expiry of their sentence. But prisoners desirous, upon release, of proceeding to their homes shall be furnished by the Officer in charge of the Jail with the means of subsistence for the journey, and where any portion of the journey can be accomplished by rail, the released prisoner shall be provided with a third class Railway ticket for such distance as may be so traversable. In cases of serious offences, intimation of release should be sent to the Magistrate of the district in which the prisoner's home is situated.

294. The Officer in charge of the Jail is to pay to all prisoners released from Jail after an imprisonment of twelve months or upwards, calculating from the date of their sentences, a sum sufficient to maintain them for one month. This is in no case to exceed two Rupees.

295. Every prisoner legally discharged on expiry of sentence is to be furnished under the seal and signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail, or other discharging Officer, with a certificate that he has completed his term of imprisonment.

B.—For Reward.

296. Remission of any portion of a prisoner's sentence will not generally depend upon his general good conduct; but if any convict under sentence of temporary imprisonment performs any act of signal service,—as preventing the escape of prisoners, or the destruction by burning or otherwise of the Jail buildings, the saving, at his personal risk, of the lives of any of the Jail Officers who may be attacked by prisoners, and similar acts of marked fidelity and good conduct,—such conduct shall at once be reported, with all the particulars regarding the prisoner, through the Inspector-General of Jails, for the orders of Government.

C.—On account of Sickness or bodily infirmity.

297. When a prisoner whose sentence does exceed six months, or a long-term prisoner who has not more than six months to serve, is liable to fall a victim to any disease under which he may be labouring, and which has been contracted in his place of imprisonment, the Officer in charge of the Jail may, with the written consent of one or more of the Official Visitors, direct the immediate release of such prisoner without reference to higher authority; but in every instance in which such discretionary power is exercised, it must be based on a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Jail, stating briefly the nature of the disease under which the prisoner is suffering, and the Medical Officer's belief that there is no reasonable chance of recovery for the said prisoner in the Jail, or that the said prisoner will certainly die if he remains in confinement, and has a fair chance of recovery if released.

298. Before release under the provisions of Rule 297, it shall be intimated to the prisoners that their liberation is conditional on the sanction of the Government being accorded, and that should such sanction be withheld, their remand to Jail may be enforced until the date on which their respective sentences would otherwise have expired, and this should be recorded in the certificate of release supplied to each prisoner.

299. All cases of the nature abovementioned shall be immediately reported to the Inspector-General of Jails in the form appended to these rules, for submission to the Government for confirmation and for incorporation in his Quarterly Release Return.

300. In all cases of complete and incurable blindness not caused by any acts of the prisoner in order to procure release; of decrepitude or other incurable infirmities such as absolutely to incapacitate a prisoner from the commission of further crime on release, and where release would not be attended with mischief or danger, a report is to be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General.

ral of Jails. This report shall be in the tabular form appended to these rules, and, in addition to a brief record of the case, and the statement of the Medical Officer, shall contain the remarks of the Officer in charge of the Jail as to the propriety of the release. All such cases shall, at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Jails, be reported for the orders of the Government.

301. Neither blindness nor any other physical infirmity can warrant the indulgence of release before the expiration of sentence being recommended in the case of a prisoner convicted of murder, wounding with intent to murder, dacoity, highway robbery, burglary, child-stealing, arson, rape, or unnatural offence.

SECTION XXV.

Prisoners in transit

A.—Travelling by Rail.

302. All prisoners sent by rail must be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail-clothing, and such drinking vessels as are necessary—kuttorahs being substituted for lotahs where, from casto prejudices, metal vessels are indispensable.

303. The descriptive rolls, warrants, and all other papers required must be placed in the charge of the Officer in command of the guard, to be shown to the Magistrates of the several halting places, and, in the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation, to be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Alipore Jail, who will grant a receipt for the same.

304. Every prisoner sentenced to transportation must be properly fettered for safe custody in transit, and in the case of very dangerous or refractory characters hand-chains may be used in addition, the latter being removed when the prisoner reaches his destination.

305. Each prisoner is to be furnished with a sufficient supply of dry provisions, to which natives are accustomed, to last the estimated length of the journey. Water will be supplied at the halting places.

306. Prisoners from the North-Western Provinces and the Patna Division shall, after leaving Benares and Binkipore, halt at Monghyr (Jamalpore) and Howrah, whence they will be sent, under proper escort, to Alipore. They will travel by ordinary passenger-trains in a suitable and secure third-class carriage.

307. The Officer in charge of the Central Jail at Benares will telegraph the departure of prisoners by rail to the Magistrates of Monghyr and Howrah, and to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, that the necessary arrangements for their reception and safe custody may be made at the halting places.

308. Prisoners sentenced to transportation from all parts of the Patna Division (except Shahabad, whence they may be sent direct,) shall be sent to Patna for transmission to Alipore. The Magistrate of Patna shall make the necessary arrangements with the local Railway Authorities for their accommodation in transit, and telegraph their departure to the Magistrates of Monghyr and Howrah, and to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

309. As a general rule, the guard sent with each party of prisoners shall accompany them to Howrah, and shall return to their posts as soon as they have been relieved of the custody of the prisoners under their charge.

310. Prisoners who from sickness are unable to bear the fatigue of the journey should be detained in their respective Jails until they are reported by the Medical Officer to be in a fit state to travel.

311. Timely notice shall invariably be given to the local Railway Authorities of the despatch of prisoners, and the extent of accommodation that will be required for them. At least a week before the intended despatch of prisoners by rail due intimation should also be given to Magistrates along the line of route, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation and safe custody at the various halting places.

312. A statement of the antecedents of every transferred prisoner in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labour, conduct, and health shall be transferred with him by means of a copy of the appropriate leaf in the "Prisoners Historical Register."

313. The above rules shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to prisoners transmitted for short distances, and from one station to another.

B.—Travelling by Road or by Water.

314. Every prisoner before being sent on a march shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail clothing, and such drinking and cooking vessels as may be necessary—kuttorahs being substituted for lotahs where, from caste prejudices, metal vessels are indispensable.

315. No bonds, fetters, or ligatures other than are absolutely necessary to prevent escape shall be employed, and as soon as convicts are again safely lodged in Jail all hand-chains, should they have been employed, are to be removed.

316. While on the march hand-chains may be used; but if there is, as there should be, an armed guard sufficient to prevent escapes, prisoners should simply be coupled together. Stringing them on to a bel-chain at night is prohibited.

317. Aged and sick prisoners are not to be sent away at unhealthy seasons. In the event of their removal being absolutely necessary, suitable means must be provided to carry those who are unable to walk, and care must be taken that the carriage so provided is not used by the guard.

318. In every pâl or hut in which prisoners are confined at night a closed lantern, under the charge of the sentry, should be suspended.

319. Prisoners who fall sick in transit are not to be attached to any other prisoners while they remain sick, but must always be allowed to travel separately.

320. As a general rule, water is to be preferred to land-carriage.

321. All particulars connected with the safe custody and health of prisoners in transit must be entered by the despatching Officer in a certificate, to be given to the Officer in charge of the escort. This certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate of every station through which the prisoners pass to their destination, and must eventually be returned to the despatching Officer in charge of the Jail in which the prisoners have been confined.

322. Care must be taken that prisoners in travelling have no files, weapons, string, silk, or any other article calculated to facilitate escape—by cutting their irons or otherwise.

323. The Officer in charge of the Jail, in which convicts are received, shall have them carefully examined on admission, to see that they have not made away with or destroyed the clothing and vessels supplied to them, and that they have not tampered with their fetters. Should clothing or vessels have been lost or destroyed through the connivance or carelessness of guards, the cost of re-placing them shall be levied from the guards through whose neglect or collusion such loss or injury shall have occurred.

324. The Medical Officer of the despatching and receiving Jails shall furnish a report on the state of health of the prisoners above referred to, at the time of their departure and reception, for communication to the Inspector-General of Jails.

325. The Officer in charge of the guard shall be furnished with the funds necessary for victualling the prisoners on the road, the amount being calculated on the estimated duration of the journey. The Officer in charge of the guard shall, on reaching his destination, render a detailed account of the funds entrusted to him to the Officer in charge of the receiving Jail, who, after examining it, shall send it to the transmitting Officer, with such remarks as he may consider necessary.

326. So far as they are applicable the above rules shall be applied to prisoners travelling by water.

327. On river steamers, the Officer in charge of the guard shall report all circumstances connected with the prisoners in his custody to the Commander of the Steamer or Flat, to whom he shall apply in all difficulties for advice and assistance, and from whom he shall receive and obey all orders necessary for the safe custody and well-being of such prisoners.

SECTION XXVI.

Jail Guards.

328. The strength of the permanent Jail guards will be determined by the Inspector-General of Police in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails.

and the Officers in charge of Jails. The pay of such guards shall not be drawn in the establishment bills of Jails.

329. The duty of escorting offenders under trial from the Jail to the Magistrate's Court, and of guarding them while there, will be performed by the Police and not by the Jail guards.

330. When a Magistrate or his subordinate is out on tour with such a number of prisoners under trial as to render the ordinary hajut guard unequal to their proper custody, the strength of the guard can be proportionately increased on an application to the Police authorities for such additional guards as may be necessary for their safe custody.

331. The following rules regarding guards furnished by the Police for duty at Jails are to be strictly observed:—

(1.) The duty of the Police guard is to resist by force all attempts made to break into or out of any part of the Jail, and to aid in the suppression of all violent breaches of discipline or opposition to authority on the part of the prisoners.

(2.) The Police guard are not to take any part in the daily routine-discipline of the Jail, nor to assist in searching the prisoners, &c.

(3.) They are to be kept as much as possible from contact with the prisoners.

(4.) No native Officer or constable is to enter the Jail without his uniform and accoutrements, and Police Officers are to see that constables moving from one part of the Jail to another march in regular rank and file as when relieving guards.

(5.) Officers and constables are not to hold any communication with prisoners either by word or sign; they are strictly prohibited from bringing anything of whatever description from the outside of the Jail to any prisoner, and from receiving anything from a prisoner for conveyance to the outside of the Jail.

(6.) The points at which sentries are to be posted shall be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

(7.) Every sentry is to mount guard with musket loaded and capped.

(8.) On being relieved the sentry is to pass his loaded musket on to the relieving constable, taking in exchange the unloaded weapon.

(9.) Before locking up for the night the prisoners will be counted over by the Jailer in the presence of the Officer of the Police guard; the keys will then be made over to the Officer in command of the Police guard, who will thenceforward be responsible that no prisoner escapes over or through the wall of the Jail.

(10.) The Jailer and his establishment are primarily answerable for the safe custody of the prisoners,—by night as well as day. The Jailer shall see that all prisoners are securely confined in their sleeping-barracks from the time of the evening lock-up, and shall take measures for the secure watch and ward of the barracks by the contingent guard.

(11.) In the event of any prisoner escaping, the Jailer and the Jail establishment will be held responsible for the escape from the barrack, and the Police for the escape over or through the wall, unless able to prove that such did not occur through culpable neglect.

(12.) The Officer in charge of the guard shall make the round of the sentries twice during the night.

(13.) The duty of the Police guards during the day is to be present at their post for the suppression of disturbance, and to prevent any body having ingress to, or egress from the Jail, unless accompanied by an Officer of the Jail, or furnished with a pass from the Officer in charge of the Jail.

(14.) The Police Officers and constables on duty at the main guard shall never be absent from the guard-room under any pretence whatever.

(15.) The Officer in charge of the Police guard shall make a morning and evening report to the Officer in charge of the Jail and the District Superintendent of Police; and intermediately whenever any prisoner is missing, or anything occurs to prevent the perfect fulfilment by him of the herein-prescribed Jail orders. Whenever the Jail is visited by the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Officer in charge of the Police guard shall report to him the fulfilment of the prescribed orders.

(16.) In the event of any attempt to break Jail, or any other disturbances occurring, the whole Police guard shall immediately be placed under arms with loaded muskets by the Officer on duty, who shall at once despatch a messenger to the Jailer, the Officer in charge of the Jail, and his own Officer. But in such cases the guard is not to act until the arrival of the Jailer or Officer in charge of the Jail, unless to rescue or save the life of any Jail official towards whom the

prisoners are actually committing violence, or to drive back the prisoners in the event of their forcing the gate.

(17.) If, however, the prisoners shall actually assault the Jail Officers, or attempt to break out of any particular ward or yard, and the Jailer, considering that it would be dangerous to delay, shall call upon the Officer commanding the guard to act, that Officer shall detach a party to the spot with orders to rescue the Officers and prevent the prisoners from breaking out. The Officer, on arriving at the scene of disturbance, shall give notice to the prisoners in a loud tone of voice that if they do not immediately submit themselves they will be fired upon. If circumstances admit of delay, this warning shall be repeated thrice, and then, if there appear no other means of quelling the disturbance, he shall open a fire upon the refractory prisoners, which he shall be careful to stop the moment they fly or submit. On the arrival of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the District Superintendent of Police, or other Officer, the guard shall act under their orders, or under those of either of them.

(18.) As the exact place of assembly of the guards to quell disturbances will vary with the construction of particular Jails, it shall in each Jail be made known to the guard by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

(19.) On the approach of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Inspector-General of Jails, the Judge of the station, or any superior Officer connected with the Jail, the sentry is to stand ready, facing to his proper front, and to present arms when any such Officer passes in front of him.

(20.) Sentries are to enforce firmly the orders given to them—without distinction of persons.

(21.) It is the duty of all sentries to protect, as far as may be in their power, the stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge, and to prevent not merely the escape of the prisoners, but all unauthorized communication with them. They are directly responsible that no ingress to, or egress from the interior of the Jail is effected over the outer wall of the Jail.

(22.) The rules defining the duties of the police guard—written in the vernacular language of the district or province—are to be hung up in the guard-room. The Officer posting sentries will be most particular in observing that the sentry relieved gives distinct and proper instructions to the relief.

(23.) Any further orders or requisitions for the performance of duties other than those here laid down will be delivered by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the District Superintendent of Police, or to the superior Police Inspector present in the station.

(24.) In all matters of discipline the guard shall continue under its own District Superintendent, who will relieve the Jail guard as often as it appears to him advisable.

SECTION XXVII.

Diet of Prisoners.

332. Every criminal prisoner, whether convicted or under trial, shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food to keep him in health and strength. Animal food shall form a portion of the dietary of all labouring prisoners and of those under trial. Animal food is to be understood to include fish, flesh, and milk, with its various products—ghee, curds, buttermilk, &c.

333. There shall always be two meals daily, and the morning meal shall be the principal one.

334. No difference shall be made in diet on account of Sunday, upon which day all classes shall respectively receive the same rations as on Monday.

335. In no case and on no pretence shall diet be made an instrument of punishment.

336. The nature and amount of the dietary shall be regulated by the orders of the Government, regard being had to the nationality and previous habits of the prisoners, and to the labour required from, or performed by them. The following are the diet scales now sanctioned for the Jails of the Lower Provinces. They are the minimum

scales to be adopted, and within their limits the food is to be varied as much and as frequently as local circumstances will admit of:—

DIET SCALE No. I.
FOR BENGALIES, OOBYAS, AND ASSAMESE.
Convicted Non-labouring Prisoners.

		MORNING MEAL.							EVENING MEAL.							Grand Total.
		Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
Monday	...	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{5}{4}$	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	14 $\frac{5}{4}$
Tuesday	...	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{5}{4}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	14 $\frac{5}{4}$

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

		MORNING MEAL.							EVENING MEAL.							Grand Total.	
		Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Animal Food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
Monday	...	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	16 $\frac{5}{4}$
Tuesday	..	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	16 $\frac{5}{4}$

DIET SCALE No. II.

FOR ALL NATIVES OF BEHAR, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND THE PUNJAB.

Convicted Non-labouring Prisoners.

		MORNING MEAL.							EVENING MEAL.							Grand Total.
		Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Attah.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
Monday	...	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{5}{4}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	14 $\frac{5}{4}$
Tuesday	..	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{5}{4}$	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{4}$	14 $\frac{5}{4}$

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	MORNING MEAL.								EVENING MEAL.								Grand Total.	
	Rice.		Dal.		Vegetables.				Animal Food.		Oil.		Salt.		Condiments.			
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.		
Monday ...	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{8}$		
Tuesday ..	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{8}$		

DIET SCALE No. III.

FOR COLES, SONTHALS, GARROWS, ALL TRIBES OF HILL MEN, AND JUNGLY PRISONERS GENERALLY.

Convicted Non-labouring Prisoners.

	MORNING MEAL.								EVENING MEAL.								Grand Total.	
	Rice.		Vegetables.		Animal Food.				Oil.		Condiments.		Salt.		Total.			
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.		
Monday ...	6	0	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$			
Tuesday ..	5	3	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$			

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	MORNING MEAL.								EVENING MEAL.								Grand Total.	
	Rice.		Vegetables.		Animal Food.				Oil.		Condiments.		Salt.		Total.			
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.		
Monday ...	6	2	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$			
Tuesday ..	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$			

As these classes invariably sicken if placed on full diet at once, their diet should be regulated at first by the Medical Officer until they have become accustomed to the regularity of the Jail dietary.

DIET SCALE No. IV.

FOR MUGHS AND CHINAMEN.

Convicted Non-labouring Prisoners.

	MORNING MEAL.							EVENING MEAL.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Rice.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	
For all days ...	6	2	4	4	4	4	8½	5	1	4	4	4	4	6½	15¾

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	MORNING MEAL.							EVENING MEAL.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Rice.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	
Monday ..	7	1	2	4	4	4	4	10½	5	1	4	4	4	6½	17
Tuesday ..	7	2	1	4	4	4	4	10½	5	1	4	4	4	6½	17

337. Rice and the dâls are to be purchased and stored when they are cheap. No rice less than six months old is to be issued to prisoners. The dâls must be very carefully husked, and must never be mixed when cooked. The use of khesaree dâl is prohibited. The allowance of fresh vegetables may be increased on the order of the Medical Officer to any reasonable extent that can be supplied by the Jail garden. The weight of vegetables must be calculated after the stalks, skins, and refuse have been separated. The allowance of meat must be estimated without the bone. The allowance of salt may, in times of epidemic cholera, be increased by order of the Medical Officer.

338. Proper scales and weights must be used in every Jail, and must be tested once in every week by the Officer in charge of the Jail to see that they are correct, a record of the same being made in the Jailor's Order-Book, and reported to the Inspector-General of Jails in the monthly Returns.

339. The food shall be weighed daily before the Jailor, and occasionally in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer, to see that no fraud is practised by the Jail subordinates, and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

340. It is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked; therefore, when cooked and ready for issue, it must, at least once in every week, be inspected, without previous notice, by the Officer in charge of the Jail and by the Medical Officer, to see that it is properly prepared. An entry of the result of this inspection must be made in their respective journals.

341. All food must be inspected daily by the Medical Officer, and any defect of quality noted by that Officer shall be reported at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail by the Jailer.

342. The food of civil prisoners shall be purchased and issued by the Jailer, care being taken that no improper substances of any kind find their way into the Civil Jail, and that the allowance of the prisoners is expended, *bond side*, in the purchase of wholesome articles of food.

343. All complaints of prisoners regarding the quantity, quality, or cooking of their rations are to be entered at once in his Order-Book by the Jailer, and brought to the notice of the Officer in charge of the Jail for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary, such orders being invariably in writing in the Jailer's Order-Book.

344. All criminal prisoners shall be divided into messes, not exceeding 30 members in each mess, and for each of the messes a cook of suitable caste is to be selected, so that no criminal prisoner may be exempt from messing on any plea of caste. The greatest care shall be observed as to caste. The cooks shall be selected from the well-behaved convicts who have committed the least serious crimes.

345. The cooks shall husk the dâl and rice, peel and prepare the vegetables, and keep the cook-room clean and tidy in addition to cooking the food, which must be done with care and attention. Any breach of this Rule shall subject the cooks to such punishment, within the limits fixed by the law, as the Officer in charge of the Jail may, after due and proper enquiry, award.

SECTION XXVIII.

Clothing.

346. Civil prisoners, prisoners under trial, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, are permitted to wear their own clothing, to supply their own bedding, and to use their own drinking and cooking vessels.

347. In all cases requiring it, suitable clothing shall be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and extra clothing, on a written requisition from the Medical Officer, shall be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm.

348. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall wear a Jail dress, and be furnished with Jail blankets, bedding, cooking, and drinking vessels. The Jail dress shall be the same in all the Jails of the Lower Provinces, and shall be distinctively coloured for the four classes of criminal prisoners, as prescribed in Rule 187.

349. Brass lotahs, being capable of being used as dangerous offensive weapons, are forbidden, and must be exchanged for metal kuttorahs, gourds, or any other form of drinking vessel that is allowed by the rules of caste. No prisoner is to be compelled to use a vessel of a material that is forbidden by his caste.

350. A blanket and a piece of tât-bedding shall be issued to any indigent prisoner under trial who needs them, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, who are unable to supply their own clothing, shall have proper clothing issued to them from the Jail stores.

351. Every male convict shall be supplied with nine yards of cotton cloth, and every female convict with twelve yards, together with a blanket and a piece of tât-puttee for bedding.

352. In winter each prisoner shall have an additional blanket. The cloth shall be renewed every six months. The blankets, if properly woven and cared for, should last at least a year.

353. On the requisition of the Medical Officer, the Officer in charge of the Jail may supply aged and weakly prisoners with a coat of dosootee cloth for the rainy season, and of blanket cloth for the winter, in addition to the ordinary clothing allowed.

354. Indents for clothing shall be sent in half-yearly—on the 1st of June and on the 1st of December—so that the clothing suitable for the season may be issued in time, that is to say not later than the 1st of March and the 1st of September of each year.

355. All old clothing that may be offensive or past wear may be destroyed or cleansed and made into pads for Jail use, or reduced to pulp for the manufacture of paper, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail. If little worn and

for further use, it shall be cleansed and put into store for issue to civil prisoners and persons under trial unable to provide themselves with adequate clothing.

356. As a general rule, and whenever practicable, all clothing, blankets, and bedding shall be made in the Jail with a cross stripe of a colour different from its general colour, so that it may be identified as of Jail pattern and manufacture.

357. The prisoners shall wash their own clothes on Sundays, a little khar or sajeemuttee being issued to each prisoner to enable him to clean them thoroughly. No prisoners shall be specially employed as washerinen for the rest of the Jail.

358. The blankets and cloth issued to the prisoners are on no account to be used for carrying grain or other substances, or to be twisted round the prisoners' heads.

359. The tāt-puttee issued for bedding shall be 8 feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, one end of which is to be rolled up to form a pillow.

360. When prisoners have to sleep on damp ground, each prisoner shall be allowed—on the requisition of the Medical Officer—a grass mat 6 feet in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, in addition to his bedding of tāt-puttee or sacking. It is, however, of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it, by some method for securing this object suited to the circumstances and locality, but which shall not provide facilities for offence and escape.

SECTION XXIX.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Overcrowding.

361. As one principal cause of the excessive sickness and mortality amongst prisoners is the want of sufficient accommodation in Jails, and the practice of allowing prisoners to sleep in overcrowded wards, and in unhealthy proximity to each other, the *daily* attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer is required to prevent overcrowding. A greater number of prisoners than the Jail is calculated to contain shall not be admitted on any account.

362. In the event of a Jail being full, the Officer in charge shall accommodate either in huts or tents outside the Jail any other prisoners who may be sent, reporting the circumstance immediately to the Inspector-General of Jails.

363. It is not desirable that more than thirty-two prisoners should sleep in one ward. This Rule shall be carried out, as far as practicable in existing Jails.

364. A brass or wooden plate, specifying the superficial area and cubical contents of each ward, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing—allowing not less than 54 square feet (9×6) of ground area, and not less than 648 cubic feet ($9 \times 6 \times 12$) of breathing space for each prisoner—shall be affixed to the door of every ward.

365. No increase in the height of a ward shall justify any diminution of the ground area, nor shall any emergency justify any reduction in the cubic space prescribed for each prisoner.

366. No separate cell, whose cubical contents is less than 1,000 cubic feet, with a ground area of 75 square feet, shall be declared fit for separate or solitary confinement. Each cell shall be provided with an airing yard.

Ventilation.

367. Closely connected with the evils of overcrowding are those which spring from the stagnation of impure air in sleeping wards. The special attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer shall be paid to the ventilation of the sleeping wards to ensure a constant supply of fresh air, while an exit for the foul air is also provided for by roof and lateral ventilation.

368. In all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation in addition to roof ventilation.

369. As the condition of the atmosphere breathed by prisoners can only be judged of by visiting at all seasons the sleeping wards several hours after the inmates have been locked up, the Officer in charge of the Jail and the Medical Officer shall at uncertain intervals visit the Jail at night to satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the ventilating arrangements, and the results are to be recorded in their respective journals.

370. Every possible arrangement shall be made for the thorough ventilation of the sleeping wards and their contents during the day, as many hours of free ventilation are required to remove the organic matter which adheres to the walls and bed-clothes, and which is but slowly oxidised. The bedding when rolled up should not be accumulated or piled up in a dark corner of the ward, but each roll so placed as to be freely exposed to currents of air and to sun-light. The work of unrolling and airing the bedding during the day is an important part of the duty of the convict warden under the direction of the free warden, who is to be held responsible that the duty is regularly and efficiently performed. This can only be tested by the Officer in charge of the Jail and the Medical Officer at every evening visit indiscriminately selecting a bedding-roll in some of the sleeping wards for examination: if at all offensive it should be aired or washed. A sleeping ward cannot be maintained sufficiently pure for healthy occupation, if unaired and foul bedding exist in it.

Conservancy.—Latrines and Urinals.

371. As a nuisance in a Jail may easily be avoided, its existence is an indication of inefficient administration. For successful conservancy administration, it is not sufficient to give an order, there must be a perfectly organized plan with rules for the guidance of each individual, and not only must every one have his own separate duty assigned him, but in case of neglect the responsibility must be fixed upon some one against whom the neglect or want of supervision rests. It is not only necessary to give an order, but also *habitually* to see that it is properly carried out, and as long as there is any thing to offend the senses, the Officer in charge of the Jail may rest satisfied that the system is only imperfectly carried out, and no excuse should be accepted in justification.

372. Drains of any description for sewage purposes within a Jail or its precincts are absolutely prohibited.

373. The dry earth conservancy system shall be adopted in all Jails in substitution of any other requiring the removal of liquid sewage.

374. The application of not less than two pounds of dry sifted earth to the recently voided foecal or urinary excreta of one person prevents decomposition, entirely suppresses fermentation and the escape of noxious and offensive gases, and admits of the excreta being preserved in a portable and innocuous condition.

375. The essential conditions for the success of the system of dry earth conservancy are:—

A. *Immediate application of earth to excreta.*—Unless this be attended to, fermentation and the evolution of offensive products rapidly result. The subsequent application of a large quantity of earth only abates a nuisance whose prevention is enjoined. Urine should be voided into large vessels loosely filled with dry earth.

B. *The use of dry sifted earth.*—If damp earth be used, success cannot be expected, and if unsifted earth be employed, an unnecessarily large quantity will be required, involving extra labour in supplying fresh, and in removing the soiled earth. A quantity of earth from the Jail garden should be kept constantly spread out in the sun to be thoroughly dried, and during the rainy season special arrangements will have to be made for effecting this under shelter. Before the commencement of the rainy season, a stock of thoroughly dried and well sifted earth should be stored in a building for use on occasions, when it would be otherwise un procurable. The last work every afternoon of a gang of prisoners should be to sift and carry a supply of earth and deposit it in the earth reservoirs attached to each latrine, which should be protected from rain.

C. *The application of a sufficient quantity of earth to the excreta.*—Not less than two pounds of sun-dried and sifted earth of the most suitable kind will suffice for each use either in a latrine or urinal. The latrine receptacles having been prepared by the sweepers placing in them a layer of earth of a few inches in depth, each prisoner should be required, on each occasion of using the latrine, to throw a scoopful of earth over his evacuation.

D. *The scrupulous avoidance of admixture of water with the sewage of the latrine.*—Water used for personal ablution must be prevented from mixing with the sewage by providing large suitably shaped earthen-ware vessels loosely filled with earth conveniently placed to receive it. Rain water must be prevented from mixing with the sewage by having the latrines roofed over, and the surface drainage in their vicinity directed away from them. All cess-pools or reservoirs, and all drains or

pipes, whether closed or open, leading in or out of the latrine, should be abolished, as opposed to the dry system. The use of water for flushing the ground, or flooring, or vessels should be prevented, and scrubbing with dry earth enjoined for cleansing purposes. The use of lime and charcoal for these purposes is strictly prohibited, the former being worse than useless, the latter a needless expense.

376. The latrine building should be of the simplest description, sufficiently screened for decency's sake, but otherwise freely open to admit of thorough perflation.

377. The sweepers or scavengers are to remove, morning and evening, the soiled earth from the latrines and urinals, in large baskets capable of containing 40 to 50 pounds, and deposit it in previously prepared shallow trenches, about a foot in depth, in the Jail garden. These trenches must always be kept ready for the deposit of sewage, cook-room and garden refuse, and Jail sweepings.

378. Immediately the sewage has been disposed of as directed, which should at all seasons be completed before 7 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., the trenches should be filled up with earth, a layer of from six to nine inches being sufficient, provided that the sewage was previously in a suitable condition to be carried in twig baskets, and to ensure this the supply of all vessels suitable for liquid sewage should be withheld.

379. At Jails where the deodorised ordure is more than is needed for, or can be disposed of in the garden, it is to be covered over with earth in trenches made for the purpose at a distance from the Jail, but far apart from wells and tanks used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Night Privies.

380. Every sleeping ward shall be provided with at least three vessels, *eiz.* a urinal, an earth-closet, and an earth-reservoir with wooden-scoop.

381. The urinal, loosely filled with dry earth, is only to be used for the reception of urine. Not less than one maund or eighty pounds of dry earth is to be allowed for forty uses. If urine appear on the surface in the morning, it is an indication of insufficiency of earth in the vessel. It is an essential condition for success that the earth should absorb all the urine,

382. The earth-closet is any suitable vessel containing a layer of dry earth, into which the inmates of a sleeping ward or hospital can defecate, a scoopful of earth from the earth-reservoir being immediately thrown over the recently voided excreta. Every prisoner is to be made to throw at least one seer or two pounds of earth over his excreta immediately after using the earth-closet. The earth-closet is to be used solely for the purpose it is intended for; if used as an urinal failure will result; for it is an essential condition of success that the earth applied to the faeces shall be capable of absorbing their moisture, which damp earth can do imperfectly, and wet earth not at all. Ablution should be performed over the urinal.

383. To prevent nuisances around the urinal and earth closet a night-light is to be kept burning in their immediate neighbourhood.

384. At 3 o'clock P. M. the night-vessels shall be put in their proper places in every sleeping-ward, and care shall be taken that they are placed on, and surrounded by, a thick layer of dry sifted earth, to protect the floor from being accidentally soiled by excreta. If any effluvium remain after the removal of the night-vessels and the earth, it is a sure sign that there has not been a sufficiency of the latter.

385. Immediately after the prisoners vacate the sleeping-wards in the morning, the vessels used as night urinals and earth-closets shall be removed to the garden, their contents disposed of in the manner prescribed for sewage generally, and the vessels themselves thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed with dry earth and exposed to the sun until re-placed at 3 o'clock P. M. for night use, when the urinals should be filled with dry sifted earth and the earth-closets furnished with a thick layer of it.

Water.

386. Great attention should be paid to secure purity in the water used by prisoners for drinking and culinary purposes. As purity of water is of extreme importance, it is absolutely necessary that the Officer in charge of the Jail be authoritatively assured of the non-contamination of the water used. Unless the inmates of a Jail receive their rations of pure air and pure water, it is impossible that their ration of food—however liberal and varied the dietary—can maintain them in health.

387. It shall be one of the duties of the Medical Officer to examine and report on the amount and quality of the water-supply, and also to indicate the sanitary precautions required in collecting, storing, and distributing it for use.

388. Disregard of cleanliness may result from an insufficient water-supply, therefore, in addition to an abundance of pure drinking water, a copious supply of water is necessary to enable clothes to be thoroughly and frequently washed, and personal cleanliness facilitated, thus removing one important preventable source of disease. The noxious moisture, loaded with organic matter ready to enter into putrefaction, exhaled by the skin and lungs is necessarily absorbed by the clothing and bedding, and if not removed, this noxious matter is re-absorbed into the body with deadly poisoning effect.

389. Malarious fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other diseases arise from the use of impure drinking water, which is even a more powerful source of disease than impure air. An excess of the saline ingredients which appear to be innocuous in small quantities, may produce a marked disorder of the digestive organs, and through them of the system generally. The presence of a very small amount of putrescent matter is quite sufficient to produce the most pernicious results—when that matter is habitually introduced into the system. These results, on the one hand, manifest themselves in the production of certain disorders which appear distinctly traceable to the direct action of the poison so introduced ; whilst on the other they become apparent in the extraordinary augmentation of the liability to attacks of such zymotic diseases as may at the time be prevalent.

390. Of all the sources by which water becomes so impure as to become a source of disease, the most serious and dangerous is the soakage from cess-pools diffused widely, the subsoil contaminating the wells—even a hundred yards distant—from which the water supply is obtained. As water kept in open vessels in an inhabited barrack absorbs foul air, and becomes foul and unwholesome in consequence, it is absolutely necessary that there should be thorough ventilation to prevent each prisoner's supply for the requirements of the night becoming dangerously contaminated, and hence also the desirability of supplying fresh water to prisoners as late at night, and as early in the morning as practicable, whilst they are locked up.

391. Well-water is to be preserved pure by the daily removal of decomposing matter ; the prevention of stagnation—most easily and thoroughly effected by the daily withdrawal of large quantities of the water for irrigation, thus allowing a fresh supply to be obtained from the well-spring ; by obviating the re-entrance of ablution water through chinks or fissures in the sides of the masonry shaft ; and especially by preventing the percolation of sewage from cess-pools—by means of their total abolition within the Jail and its precincts.

392. The conservation of tanks for the supply of drinking and cooking water consists in keeping the collecting ground clean ; in arresting the entrance of solid, organic impurities, as leaves, grass, &c. ; in removing the vegetable scum which, when passing into a state of decay, is injurious ; in preserving a sufficiency of the proper kinds of vegetable and animal life essential for the purification of the water in which organic matter exists in solution ; in stopping their excavation at depths beyond which water-plants cannot rise from the bottom ; in preventing the accumulation of filth and rank vegetation on their sides ; in having the slimy sediment at the bottom annually removed ; and above all, by preventing them being used for bathing or washing in. Bathing tanks should invariably be kept as far apart as possible from those for the supply of drinking water.

393. The purification of water may be effected by boiling, and filtration after boiling, by which the germs of vegetable and animal life are destroyed and the calcareous matters in solution are precipitated. Nothing more is required than to allow the water to cool slowly, and then pass it through a filter of sand and charcoal—which completely restores its briskness and taste. Should the water-supply in the Jail become for a time unusually impure, it should be rejected for drinking purposes and water from other sources obtained.

SECTION XXX.

Rewards for well-conducted Convicts.

394. To encourage convicts— male and female—to a strict obedience to Jail discipline and to good conduct generally, those prisoners whose behaviour has been exemplary throughout, and who have completed the prescribed term of labour of the

first class, may be rewarded by employment in the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Jail, *eiz.* :—

- I.—Convict Work-Overseer.
- II.—Convict Warder.
- III.—Convict Guard.

395. That the position of these Convict Overseers and Guards may not be misunderstood either by themselves or others, the performance of their duties shall be counted as enforced labour of the second class, for which no gratuities of any kind shall be granted.

396. No convict shall be employed in any subordinate office on the Jail establishment until after the expiry of the term of labour of the first class prescribed in Rule 250.

397. The aggregate number of Convict Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards shall never exceed ten per cent. of the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

398. All appointments by the Officer in charge of the Jail of well-behaved convicts to subordinate offices on the Jail establishment shall be submitted, for approval and confirmation, to the Inspector-General of Jails, who shall be furnished, for his guidance, with a copy of the appropriate leaf of the "Prisoners' Historical Register" relating to each convict provisionally appointed. From this his antecedents, in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labour, conduct, &c. in Jail, will be apparent, as well as certain information regarding his position in life, residence, occupation, and family before imprisonment.

399. The Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards selected from among the prisoners, shall continue to wear their Jail dress, with the addition of a brass badge, on which shall be inscribed the name of the Jail and the grade of the wearer.

400. Convict Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards should be treated with the consideration befitting the positions of trust to which they have been elected; their shortcomings should be temperately reproved apart, so as not to degrade them in the sight of the prisoners over whom they have been placed, otherwise their influence will be nullified.

401. Convict Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards shall not suffer corporal punishment on any summary enquiry.

402. Convict Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards shall be liable to degradation by the Officer in charge of the Jail for any serious misconduct or failure of duty, a detailed report in each case being made at the time to the Inspector-General of Jails. It is apprehended that this extreme measure will rarely be required if the prisoners have been well selected for these appointments of trust, their duties thoroughly explained to them, their conduct habitually supervised by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and charges against them carefully enquired into, to prevent them becoming the scape-goats of negligent Jail Officers, or the victims of vindictive fellow-prisoners. If from the frequency of degradation their tenure of office be rendered uncertain, they will be afraid to do their duty.

403. A Convict Work-Overseer, Warder or Guard degraded for misconduct is permanently ineligible for re-appointment.

Convict Work-Overseers.

404. The duties of the Convict Work-Overseers shall be to aid the free Work-Overseers.—

1^{stly}.—In superintending the labour of the prisoners in the work-shops, in seeing that each prisoner performs his appointed task carefully, that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him.

2^{ndly}.—In enforcing silence, order, and regularity in the work-shops.

3^{rdly}.—In seeing that the various implements for work are placed in safe custody and kept in proper order.

4^{thly}.—In making over to the Jailer all work completed during the day in their respective work-shops.

5^{thly}.—In maintaining, as high a degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness, as circumstances will permit, in the work-shops.

405. The Convict Work-Overseers shall aid the free Work-Overseers in preserving discipline, and in bringing all breaches of discipline, short-work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners to the notice of the Jailer.

Convict Warders.

406. The duties of the Convict Warders shall be to aid the free Warders—
 1^{stly}.—In taking charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and in superintending the prisoners in the wards and cook-room.

2^{ndly}.—In maintaining order, and in bringing to notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge.

3^{rdly}.—In maintaining a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; in keeping the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; in seeing that the clothing and bedding are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

4^{thly}.—In paying particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners, in seeing that the prisoners bathe as often and at such hours as may be ordered, and in ascertaining that their heads are clean and free from vermin.

5^{thly}.—In getting the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailer, and in bringing to notice at once the absence of any prisoner.

6^{thly}.—In examining the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing directly the prisoners have turned out, and in discovering any improper article therein.

7^{thly}.—In bringing at once to notice any signs of illness among the prisoners, and in arranging for the prompt transfer to the hospital of any prisoner who complains of sickness.

8^{thly}.—In trimming the lights in their respective wards, and in taking care that they are not removed, or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the wards.

Convict Guards.

407. The duties of Convict Guards shall be to aid the Contingent Guard—

1^{stly}.—In maintaining order.

2^{ndly}.—In arranging for the safe custody of the prisoners by night as well as by day.

3^{rdly}.—In performing the duties of watch and ward generally in the interior of the Jail.

SECTION XXXI.

Intermediate Imprisonment.

408. Convicts who have completed the periods of first and second class labour, and have discharged without fault the duties of Convict Work-Overseer, Warder, or Guard, may be admitted to the privilege of intermediate imprisonment on the following conditions:—

(a.) They shall be permitted to live without the Jail walls on furnishing approved security to the extent of one hundred Rupees for each of the years of sentence remaining to be served.

(b.) They shall attend daily at the Jail for such time, and perform the duties of such one of the three classes of offices abovementioned, as the Officer in charge to the Jail may determine.

(c.) They shall yield implicit obedience to the general regulations of the Jail.

(d.) The privilege of intermediate imprisonment shall be revocable, and the surety money forfeited on any infringement of the Jail Rules, for neglecting to attend at the Jail, or for escaping or attempting to escape. For escaping, or attempting to escape, the prisoner, in addition to degradation from his Jail office, and to undergoing the remainder of his original sentence within the Jail walls, will be liable to such further imprisonment as may, after trial, be awarded to him under any law in force.

(e.) Every prisoner undergoing intermediate imprisonment shall receive a money allowance for food and clothing equal to the cost of feeding and clothing a labouring convict in the Jail to which he belongs, or, if he prefer it, Jail clothing and rations shall be issued to him instead.

(f.) The Officer in charge of the Jail shall keep a regular Register of all Convict Work-Overseers, Warders, and Guards, and shall submit a detailed report of such as may be allowed the privilege of intermediate imprisonment. In each case a written permission shall be issued by the Inspector-General of Jails on his being

itified that the necessary conditions have been fulfilled, and that the security ten-
ered is adequate and satisfactory. The Inspector-General of Jails shall furnish, in
is Annual Report, a detailed Return of all prisoners to whom the privilege of inter-
mediate imprisonment has thus been given, and shall ascertain and place on record
the results of the system of intermediate imprisonment.

SECTION XXXII.

Books, Registers, Returns, and Accounts.

The undermentioned Books and Registers shall be kept, and Returns furnished,
according to the prescribed forms exhibited in the Appendix :—

I.—BOOKS AND REGISTERS.

To be kept by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Journal.

To be kept by the Jailer, and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Letter-Book.	4. Jail Officers' Appointment and His- tory Book.
2. Official Visitors' Book.	5. Jail Officers' Misconduct-Book.
3. Visitors' Book.	

Civil Jail.

1. Jailer's Order-Book.	4. Release Diary for Civil Jail.
2. Register of Admissions into Civil Jail.	5. Civil Prisoners, Diet-money Re- gister.
3. Register of Releases from Civil Jail.	6. General Abstract and Lock-up Re- gister of Civil Prisoners.

Criminal Jail—Under-trial Prisoners.

1. Jailer's Order-Book.	3. Register of Release and Transfers on conviction from under-trial wards.
2. Register of Prisoners detained un- der examination and committed for trial.	

Criminal Jail—Convicted Prisoners.

1. Jailer's Order-Book.	12. Labour Register.
2. Register of Criminal Prisoners ad- mitted.	13. Exemption from Labour Register.
3. Register of Criminal Prisoners re- leased.	14. Convalescent-gang Register.
4. Release Diaries for Criminal Jail.	15. Prisoners' Punishment Register.
5. Register of Criminal Prisoners transferred.	16. Register of Cellular Imprisonment.
6. Register of Escapes.	17. Abstract of Register of Cellular Im- prisonment.
7. Register of Deaths.	18. Prisoners' Property Book.
8. Hospital Register.	19. Abstract of Prisoners' Property Book.
9. Alphabetical Index.	20. Re-committal Register.
10. General Abstract.	21. Transfer and Transit Register.
11. Lock-up Register.	22. Security Register.
	23. Fine Register.
	24. Prisoners' Historical Register.

Statistical Abstract.

1. Sex and Age.	13. Pardons.
2. Caste.	14. Health on admission and release.
3. Occupation prior to imprisonment.	15. Weight on admission and release.
4. District.	16. Sickness.
5. Crime.	17. Hospital Abstract Register.
6. Sentence.	18. Deaths.
7. Classification.	19. Jail offences and punishment.
8. Sentencing Authority.	20. Escapes.
9. Security.	21. Education.
10. Fine.	22. Under-trial Prisoners.
11. Duration of imprisonment.	23. Civil Prisoners.
12. Recomittal.	24. Establishment.

To be kept by the Medical Officer.

1. Journal.	7. Prescription Book.
2. Letter Book.	8. Case Book.
3. Hospital Register.	9. Return Book.
4. Abstract of Hospital Register.	10. Cholera Register.
5. Diet Roll.	11. Convalescent-gang Register.
6. Bazar Medicines.	

ACCOUNTS.

Jail

1. Journal, or Day Book.	8. Garden Account.
2. Ledger.	9. Clothing Stock Book.
3. Cash Book.	10. Tool Stock Book.
4. Monthly Abstract.	11. Building-material Stock Book.
5. Provision Stock Book.	12. Miscellaneous Dead Stock Book.
6. Diet Roll.	13. Pay-list and Acquittance Roll.
7. Mill Account.	

Manufactory

1. Order-Book.	5. Monthly Abstract.
2. Journal or Day Book.	6. Raw Material Stock Book.
3. Ledger.	7. Manufactory Stock Book.
4. Cash Book.	8. Manufactory Dead Stock Book.

II.—PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Monthly.

1. Statistical Return of the Jail Transactions	...	By the Officer in charge of the Jail.
2. Return of Account Transactions	...	
3. Return of Manufactory Transactions	...	
4. Return of Establishment	...	
5. Return of Building Transactions	...	
6. Return of Prisoners released before expiry of sentence, transferred, or sent to Alipore for transportation	...	
7. Medical History of the month	...	By the Medical Offi- cer.
8. Sanitary Report	...	

Annual

1. Budget Returns	...	By the Officer in charge of the Jail.
2. Annual Report for the Calendar year of all matters relating to Jail Discipline	...	
3. Annual Report for the Official year of all matters relating to Finance	...	
4. Medical History and Sanitary Report	...	
5. Returns of European and Bazar Medicines expended	...	By the Medical Officer.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EDEN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(The Appendix, consisting of Forms, will be published hereafter.)



SECOND APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisemen's of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 30th September 1864, corresponding with 15th Assin 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
208	2660	Jageer of Nowkee Tandale, &c., Than-nah Pealapoor, Per-gunnah Colgong ...	A. R. P. 112 2 0 B. C. D. 180 0 0 Of 5½ Cubits Rod. ...	Rs. As. P. 14 5 5	Rs. As. P. 0 2 3	Rs. As. P. 14 7 8	Rs. As. P. 28 10 10	

H. BALFOUR,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Bhaugulpore,
The 30th August 1864.

Off. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Purneah, will be put up to sale, in the Purneah Collectorate, on Friday, the 18th of November 1864, corresponding with the 4th of Aughran 1271, *B. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix—

Number.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Per-gunnah.	Area in Acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	
2	68	Peepra Chintamun, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor ...	A. R. P. 122 0 33	Rs. As. P. 68 0 0	Rs. As. P. 0 11 0	Rs. As. P. 68 11 0	Rs. As. P. 136 0 0
4	100	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Ilarawuth ...	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0
5	530	Peepra Chintamun, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor ...	65 0 20	7 0 0	0 1 2	7 1 2	14 0 0
6	341	Bhundartul, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor ...	111 3 6	9 6 4	0 1 6	9 7 10	18 12 8
8	955	Futtehpoor, &c., Pergunnah Maldour ...	42 3 15	8 9 6	0 1 5	8 10 11	17 3 0
10	255	Kutechra, Pergunnah Ilarawuth ...	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10
11	125	Gobindpoor Kulan, Pergunnah Ilarawuth ...	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8
13	536	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Ilarawuth ...	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0
14	444	Bhowanepoor Rajdham, Pergunnah Dhurmpoor ...	75 0 25	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0

* This Estate is to be sold Revenue free at an upset price of ten times its Revenue.

PURNEAH COLLECTORATE,
The 26th August 1864.

*JOHN BEAMES,
Off. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of JESSORE, will be put up to sale, in the JESSORE Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 28th September 1864, corresponding with the 13th Assin 1271 B. S.

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
154	659	Dhopadoha, in Pergunnah Nuldee ...	A. R. P 6 1 9	Rs. As. P. 7 11 0	Rs. As. P. 0 1 0	Rs. As. P. 7 12 0	Rs. As. P. 15 6 0	

ZILLAH JESSORE ;
Collector's Office,
The 17th August 1864.

E. W. MOLONY,

Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Nuddea, will be put up to sale, in the Nuddea Collectorate, on the 29th September 1864, corresponding with Thursday, the 14th Assin 1271 B. S.

The Purchasers of the Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	No. on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue as- sessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
15	616	Mouzah Joypore, Chakla Kishto-nuggur ..	A. R. P. 0 0 10 0 3 3	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0 0 0 3	Rs. As. P. 3 3 2 0 6	Rs. As. P. 3 2 0 6		
102	1876	Mouzah Shonedanga, Pergunnah Bagwan ..	0 2 28 0 7 9	0 0 0 0 0 7	0 0 0 7 9 4	0 7 9 4 13 6		
159	2981	Mouzah Dogat-cheea, Pergunnah Bagwan ...	1 1 7 0 13 9	0 0 0 0 0 13	0 0 0 13 9 8	0 0 0 13 9 8 9 6		
39	1173	Mouzah Sreenuggur, Chakla Sreenuggur ..	4 1 11 2 6 9	0 0 0 5 2 7	0 0 0 5 2 7 2 4	0 0 0 5 2 7 2 4 13 6		
53	1262	Mouzah Ramnuggur, Chakla Mateearree ..	2 1 4 2 6 1	0 0 0 5 2 6	0 0 0 5 2 6 6 4	0 0 0 5 2 6 6 4 12 2		
101	1868	Mouzah Oollah, Turruff Mam-joanee ..	4 2 28 5 1 8	0 0 0 10 5 2	0 0 0 10 5 2 6 10	0 0 0 10 5 2 6 10 3 4		
179	3033	Gongad a spore, Chakla Mateearree ...	5 3 10 6 2 0	0 0 1 0 6 8	0 0 1 0 6 8 0 12 4 0	0 0 1 0 6 8 0 12 4 0		

E. GREY,
Collector.

NUDDEA ;
Collector's Office,
The 27th August 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed	Road Cess	Total.		
8	587	Aravie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha alias Rugboonathpoor, Pergunnah Bulha	A. R. P 3791 3 30	Rs As P 1,882 2 0	Rs As P. 16 14 0	Rs. As P. 1,901 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3,764 4 0	
5	590	Aravie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bulha	A. R. P 405 2 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rs As P. 192 5 0	Rs As P. 1 15 0	Rs. As P. 194 4 0	Rs. As. P. 384 10 0	
65	1298	Aravie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	A. R. P 17 0 33	Rs As P. 33 7 0	Rs As P. 0 5 0	Rs. As P. 33 12 0	Rs. As. P. 66 14 0	
50	1348	Towfek Basidcopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr	A. R. P 6604 3 30	Rs As P. 4,412 11 0	Rs As P. 44 2 0	Rs. As P. 4,450 13 0	Rs. As. P. 8,825 6 0	
11	1443	Aravie Gungberar Deora Rootloopoer, Pergunnah Mukupidpoor	A. R. P 8881 3 3	Rs As P. 6,747 14 0	Rs As P. 67 8 0	Rs. As P. 6,815 6 0	Rs. As. P. 13,495 12 0	
60	3079	Amant Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mowlih Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr	A. R. P 6 1 15	Rs As P. 21 0 0	Rs As P. 0 4 0	Rs. As P. 21 4 0	Rs. As. P. 42 0 0	
21	3083	Aravie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	A. R. P 150 1 27	Rs As P. 110 8 0	Rs As P. 1 2 0	Rs. As P. 111 10 0	Rs. As. P. 231 0 0	
20	3087	Aravie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	A. R. P 15 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rs As P. 16 0 0	Rs As P. 0 3 0	Rs. As P. 16 3 0	Rs. As. P. 32 0 0	
6	3346	Aravie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bulha	A. R. P 351 2 16	Rs As P. 263 14 0	Rs As P. 2 11 0	Rs. As P. 266 9 0	Rs. As. P. 527 12 0	

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Friday, the 30th September 1864, corresponding with 15th Assin 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchaser of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition:—

“The Estate to be sold Revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.”

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.	REMARKS.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
6 Of Supple- ment State- ment of 1861-62.	8422	Lowaris Khanabary, of Akil Sepoy, Thannah Ghogha Nullah, Pergunnah Colgong	A. R. P 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. C. D. 0 2 5 Of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubits Rod.	Rs. As. P. 0 12 0	Rs. As. P. ...	Rs. As. P. 0 12 0	Rs. As. P. 7 8 0	

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTORATE;
The 30th August 1864.

H. BALFOUR,
Offg. Collector.



THIRD APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1.	1.	Commissioner's Name or Title in the order in which the same made.	Number of entries in Register No. 70 of West Lumsden under which the lands are entered.	Deobazar, Thadash Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop.
2.	2.	Number of the Application in Register A and Name of Applicant.	..	C. S. Holmes, Esq., Manager, Cachar and Assam Company, Gowhatty.
3.	3.	..	..	C. S. Holmes, Esq., Manager, Cachar and Assam Company, Gowhatty.
4.	4.	Pergannah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Mouza/ Gobobam.	Deobazar, Thadash Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop.
5.	5.	Village or Township.	735 acres.	North—Mouza/ba/ Gobobam, Chakwooth, and Kendoobam, public High—High Dihew Mera Hills East—Jungle lands of Mouza/ba Killing and Dhambam, and Talienee. West—Mouza/ba Bhogpore and Naocree and Rivalur. Gong Village.
6.	6.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	735 acres.	North—Mouza/ba (Gobobam), Chakwooth, and Kendoobam, public High—High Dihew Mera Hills East—Jungle lands of Mouza/ba Killing and Dhambam, and Talienee. West—Mouza/ba Bhogpore and Naocree and Rivalur.
7.	7.	Date of Sale.	2nd Sept. 1884	T. H. Cargill, Esq., Manager of the Cachar and Assam Company, Gowhatty.
8.	8.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	..	..
9.	9.	Date of possession being given.	..	..
10.	10.	Amount paid for Survey, Commissioners and Advertiser.	Bs. 276 10 0	Bursey expenses .. " 16 0 0
11.	11.	Price for which sold.	..	At 5 Rs. an acre, Rs. 3,675.
12.	12.	Dates of instalments of the price being paid, with amount. (A. B.—Interest payments not to be shown here.)	..	..
13.	13.	Date and amount of interest payments they refer.	..	..
14.	14.	Date on which the Title has come into absolute possession of the purchaser in full.	..	..
15.	15.	Remarks, in which are to be entered all the transfers etc. names of the persons to whom referred.	..	..

Previous Document ;
ZILLAH KAROOF,
the 2nd September 1864.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Consecutive Number of Sale, in Order.		Name and Number of Buyer, in Order.		Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.		Date of Sale.		Name and Resi- dence of Purchaser.		Amount paid for Survey, Clear- ances, and Advertising.		Dates of Disbursements of the Purchase Fund and Interest Payments (N. B.—Interest here is not to be allowed here).		Date and Amount of Interest Paid to the Titleholder absolutely movable in full.		Remarks, in which are to be entered all transfers and names of the persons to whom transferred.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.		
12	..	17	Mr. J. S. Richard- son, Nongong.	Mehal Meekipar, Nis Bamonee Sub-Division, Thannah Nongong.	Area about 600 acres. On the North by the Burjolah. On the South by Poornee Alee. On the East by Doegeorung Jan and an old Road. On the West by a large Tank. Area about 450 acres. On the North by a piece of Forest on the banks of the Nonoi River. On the South by the Boorah Booree Hills. On the East by the old Pothar. On the West by the Digol Joree. Area about 450 acres. On the North by the Dijo River. On the South by a line from the Nojam to the point in the Jotia Pothar, the limit of the western boundary, and about 400 yards in length. On the East by a line marked by Posts and drawn from the Nojam to a bund in the Dijo River, and about 400 yards in length. On the West by a line from the Dijo River to the Southern point of the Jotia Pothar, about 1,300 yards in length. Area about 600 acres. On the North by Dhinchukha Hoolah. On the East by Seconee Hill. On the West by a straight line drawn from the Seconee Hill by the foot of a Sam tree.	2nd Sept. 1864	Mr. J. S. Richard- son, Nongong.	Rs. As. P. 203 8 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	Rs. As. P. 1,250 0 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	Dates and amount of Interest Paid to the Titleholder absolutely movable in full.	Amount paid for Survey, Clear- ances, and Advertising.	Dates of Disbursements of the Purchase Fund and Interest Payments (N. B.—Interest here is not to be allowed here).	Dates and amount of Interest Paid to the Titleholder absolutely movable in full.	Amount paid for Survey, Clear- ances, and Advertising.	Remarks, in which are to be entered all transfers and names of the persons to whom transferred.		
13	..	19	Mr. J. S. Richard- son, Nongong.	Ditto	Salonah ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	201 0 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	1,225 0 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	..	..	..	..
14	..	20	Mr. J. S. Richard- son, Nongong.	Ditto	Ocean Runga- gurrah ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	186 0 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	1,200 0 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	..	..	..	..
15	..	45	Mr. G. D. Bell, Seell.	Mehal Kualibur, Rungollthur .. Kuash-bun, in Nongong.	Mr. John Martin, Nongong.	Ditto	..	Mr. John Martin, Nongong.	..	203 8 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	1,281 4 0 at Rs. 2-8 an acre.	..	..	..	..

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAL OFFICE.

Deputy Comm'r's Office;
Nongong, *Assam*,
The 2nd September, 1864.